The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 30. MASSILLON, OHIO JANUARY 13, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,458

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio,

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block Deals in promissory notes manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M D
SURGEON.
Office Hours. 7 A M. to 9 30 A M.
12 M to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P M
Office and Residence 100 E Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a m, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

F. E SEAMAN, M. D
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours 7 to 10 A M.
1 to 3 P M
5 to 8 P M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10 30 A. M.
2 P M. to 5 P. M.
7 P M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

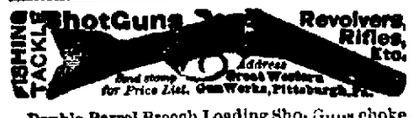
REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.



Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $8 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $3.50 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers, $2 50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
N. B.—This is a 20-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.
Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.
Sold by H. McCall & Co.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Cholera is raging at Valpraiso.

Coldwater, O., evaporated in a $8,000 fire.

Louisville commissioners are dissecting fire bug cases.

Ten Montenegrin brigands were killed in a desperate battle with gendarmes.

Findlay complains that her ex mayor is a kicker since he got into the assembly.

At Anderson, Ind., the jury in Overshiner murder case returned a verdict of acquittal.

Union railway depot at Atchison, Kan., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $125,000.

The Western Land association knows what it is about when it meets in Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky.

Bessie Love purchased a ticket from Claypool to Wabash, Ind., and disappeared on the way. Foul play is suspected.

One hundred and fifty weavers at the Wampanoag mills, Fall River, Mass., have gone out on a strike against the overseer.

Cephas G. Thompson, aged seventy-eight, formerly a noted painter, father of the late Hubert O Thompson, died in New York.

Another one of those little railroad mistakes near Willoughby, O., pulverized fifteen Nickel-Plate freight cars and scalped a slupper.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Stack, at Cumberland Mills, Me., and being discovered by Stack, they beat her so badly that she died.

John L Sullivan, at Cardiff, Wales, boxed with the Welsh champion, Bill Samuels, and drove him all over the stage. Samuels acknowledged his defeat.

Bush Otter, a young Sioux Indian, has written a book of 256 Dakota legends for the zoological survey of the government. He is a well educated young man.

Duke of Norfolk avers that his mission to Rome is not diplomatic, and that he goes simply as a Roman Catholic to greet the pope; not as an English agent.

Benjamin Applegate, of Wabash, Ind., thinks that John Unger has alienated about $10,000 worth of Mrs. Applegate's affections, and wants his money or his wife.

George Brown and Toney Thompson, two of Boston's gilded youths, fought ten savage rounds last night to settle the right of enjoyment to a North End belle The fight resulted in a draw. Both men resembled pounded beefsteaks when they withdrew from the ring

Suit for $550,000 was begun in the superior court at Chicago, by the Horn Silver Mining company, against Augustus D. Byrams This is one of the number of suits brought to make the directory responsible for a defalcation of $450,000 by Charles C Francklyn, former president of the company.

Judge Pugh has refused to grant the application of the defendants in the Columbus tally-sheet forgery cases for a continuance beyond January 22, the time which they have been assigned for trial Charles F. Blackburn, of Cincinnati, who had not appeared to plead to the indictment, presented himself in court on Friday, and gave bond for his appearance.

Five petitions have been sent to Washington from various dressed beef and canning companies to the interstate commission. It is the beginning of a great lawsuit, involving millions of dollars in interest, which will be contested in the United States supreme court, and involve the constitutionality of the interstate law The individual damages claimed by losses in rebates since the enforcement of the law amount to $950,000, as follows: S W. Allerton, $50,000; Nelson Morris, $100,000; P. D. Armour, $200,000; G. H. Hammond, $200,000; G. F. Swift, $400,000.

Twenty-five thousand spinners at Fall River, Mass., threaten to strike unless an advance is granted in wages.

In a fight between Cobbon and Edwards at Riverside, near Chicago, Edwards was knocked out in the ninth round.

Congressman Butterworth is steadily improving in health, and is preparing several bills to be presented to the house.

David Evans Pendleton was run over and instantly killed in the yards at Columbus, O., while a transfer was being made.

Twenty-five thousand spinners at Fall River, Mass., are preparing to go on a strike unless an advance in wages is granted.

The Utah legislature has been organized in both branches. There are five Gentiles and thirty-five Mormons in the two houses.

Chee Gong and Fong Long Dick, Chinamen, have been sentenced to hang at Portland, Ore., for the murder of Lee Yick.

One hundred coal miners have gone on a strike at Washington, Ind., on account of being docked for coal dust in mine weights.

Gens. Sherman and Sheridan have accepted invitations to attend the Grand Army encampment at Columbus, O., next September.

Edward Gergens was assaulted at Chattanooga by an unknown party, who hit him in the head with a coupling-pin, fracturing his skull.

The coming horse, according to Eastern judges, at next season's running meetings, is Stuyvesant, a colt owned by Sam Brown, of Pittsburg.

William H. DeForest, wholesale silk dealer in New York, failed Monday, giving preferences for over $400,000. Last May he claimed to be worth $1,376,000.

Congressmen at Washington are discussing the project of each having a private clerk to relieve them from onerous clerical labor, but are afraid their constituents may kick.

Passenger train on the Union Pacific collided with a freight at Edson station, Wy. T. Two emigrant cars were telescoped, two passengers killed and several others injured.

William J. Ritchie, claiming to be the son of a member of parliament, has been arrested in New York on the charge of defrauding a servant girl out of $10 and forging an $18 check.

Methodist ministers of Baltimore are agitated, over President Cleveland's jubilee present to the pope, and are considering a resolution denouncing the presentation as an acknowledgment by the chief executive of the United States of the pope as a legal or spiritual potentate.

It is said that Thomas W. Chastanie, of Virginia, and Charles F. Dodge, of New York city, were recently expelled from Yale university because they played a game of poker, the stakes being the privilege of paying exclusive attention to a New Haven heiress with whom they were both smitten.

Henry S. Ives will probably escape indictment by the New York grand jury for any alleged frauds in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Vandalia deals. He has been elected director of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, and has kept the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton people out of the board.

Mrs Sophia Gunn died at Marion, O., aged 103 years

Zanesville's Mayor Holden is dying from the effects of a fall on the ice.

Annie Veach, aged eighteen years, choked herself to death with a buggy line at Newark, O.

Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, concedes a majority of the uncontested delegates to Mr. Nicholls.

Goshen house, Goshen, Ind, burned at midnight. Forty guests escaped in their night clothes

Patsey O'Leary will sign articles for a fifteen-round fight with John Stephens within three weeks.

American base ball association will meet at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, January 14 to select the eighth club

The United States has brought suit against Frederick Hoover, at Indianapolis, for $60,000, on account of his bond as Indian agent.

John Miles, a deaf man, seventy-one years years of age, was struck by a train near McLuney station, O, and fatally injured.

C. E. Sears & Co. have been indicted by the grand jury at Circleville, O, for selling a horse two years ago that had the glanders.

At North Amherst, O., Jacob Keepke, aged sixteen, learned the fatal lesson reserved for the men who persists in warming powder by a fire.

Fire in East Village, near Monroe, Conn, entirely destroyed the alms-house and an adjoining building, and three inmates were burned to death.

Jim Burke and Tom White, alias Swipes, the newsboy, fought five rounds with bare knuckles in a New York resort. White was declared the victor.

At Happy Hollow, O., yesterday, James Pemberton, president of the Happy Hollow Coal company, shot and perhaps fatally wounded Dash Dowling.

The miners at one of Scott's mines, Pittsburg, struck on Tuesday for the Columbus scale It is expected that all the mines in the neighborhood will be closed.

Lew Owen was fatally shot by J. D. Barnes at Chattanooga, Tenn., while in a quarrel concerning a bed room suit which Owen claimed. Barnes was arrested and locked up.

Stella Morgan, of Findlay, O., tried to put out life's vital spark with a hose, her own foot gear, with which she suspended herself but lives to flicker in this dark world a little longer.

THE HOPKINS TRIAL.

Proceedings of the Second Day After the Holiday Recess.

CINCINNATI, Jan 12.—Prosecutor Burnet took a back seat this morning and Assistant Prosecutor Bruce played the leading role in the Hopkins trial. Charley Hopkins, son of the ex-cashier Fidelity cashier, who was not allowed in the court room Tuesday, took a seat by his father's side this morning.

Mr Hopkins had a severe chill Tuesday afternoon and looked pale and feeble this morning

Upon the opening of the court Judge Sage ruled that the record of Harper's conviction would be admitted to establish a foundation upon which the evidence showing the guilt of Mr Hopkins as accessory must be built

J. W Hoyt, armed with a bundle of damaging documents, resumed his place on the stand

Mr Bateman took up Account B and asked regarding the first transaction, January 10, 1886.

"During that transaction and during subsequent transactions did Mr. Hopkins say anyone else was interested in them?" was asked of witness.

"I do not think he did. He bought for himself," was the reply.

The purchases ranged from 10,000 to 100,000 bushels Those with Irwin, Green & Company covered a period of twenty-nine days. The payments were made in cash, and at the close of the last transaction witness turned over to Hopkins a profit of $1,818 75.

In regard to Account B, Hopkins never gave an order without first consulting with Harper. Hopkins told witness that Harper did not wish his name to be connected with the transactions at all. The understanding was that Hopkins was to draw the checks and Harper would take them up.

Mr. Hoyt would meet Hopkins on 'change, and some time at Davis' cigar store on Vine street, but before giving an order Hopkins called up Harper by telephone and received his instructions.

When Hopkins telegraphed to Mr. Hoyt, the witness at Delhi, June 14, 1887, to go to Chicago and meet Joe Wilshire, the message was to the effect that "The Pope" wants you to go to Chicago.

"The Pope?" ejaculated Mr. Bateman, in a tone of great surprise.

"Yes, the Pope. It was the understanding that Mr Harper should be designated as the pope."

This reply convulsed the crowd in the court room with laughter. No attempt was made to suppress it.

Witness said he was introduced to a Mr. "Martin" in Chicago, whom he afterwards was told was Mr. Al Gahr.

"Do you know Mr Gahr?"

"I don't know. I've seen a man called Gahr."

Witness Hoyt said that his dealings in regard to the purchases of wheat were with Mr. Hopkins.

Witness had kept four accounts for Hopkins: A, B, E and 7 E was Harper's account A was Hopkins' personal account. There was charged up to Account 7, 100,000 bushels of May wheat, which was paid for by Hopkins by letters of credit and drafts. Account E was opened May 5, 1887, when 100,000 bushels of wheat were purchased under instructions from Hopkins The cross-examination of Hoyt began a short time before court adjourned

Iowa Knights Offer Support.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 11.—The Knights of Labor of Dubuque have sent a telegram to the striking miners of the Reading system, promising support and advising them to stand firm for their just rights and arbitration, and to give the Pinkertons no chance.

Cigarmakers Appealing for Aid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the Cigarmakers' unions last night an appeal was adopted which will be sent throughout the country. It begins:

"FELLOW WORKMEN—The wolves are upon us, and we are compelled to call on you for immediate support The United Cigar Manufacturers' association, a conspiracy of eighteen of the most relentless grinders in the trade, are, in midwinter, trying to force all the cigarmakers of this city down to the tenement house level. They propose to do this by reducing wages in the shops, and by reviving the tenement house system wherever that system has been driven out. The plea of the manufacturers is that the trade is fast leaving New York city, and that it can be brought back by bunch machines and tenement houses only."

TROUBLES OF STRIKERS.

A SETTLEMENT OF THE READING STRIKE POSTPONED.

But Three of the General Executive Board Meet in Philadelphia—A Belief That President Corbin is Relenting—Various Other Labor Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Notwithstanding the fact that all of the members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, were notified to return to this city, only three could be got together, and this being less than a quorum no official action could be taken in reference to the Reading strike. An informal conference was held with committees of the miners and railroad employes last evening, when the matter was talked over. The outcome of this conference was a public statement, signed by Hayes, Barry and Aylesworth, the three members of the board present approving the strikes of both the miners and railroad hands.

Had a full meeting of the general board been held something might have been done to bring about an early settlement of the trouble. As it is, it looks very much as though two or three of the members of the general executive board were afraid to take hold of the big Reading strike It may be in their opinion a diplomatic move, but in the eyes of the public and the strikers it only appears to be a case of afraid to act.

As it now stands, the conference has put off rather than hastened a settlement The railroad men and miners will now be more determined than ever to have their fights stand or fall together, and the Reading company will be still more determined not to submit the matter to arbitration.

President Corbin Relenting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The committee of business men from towns in the Schuylkill region had a conference with President Corbin, General Manager McLeod and Director George B. Dekeim this morning, and from what can be learned of what was said it seems President Corbin has relented a good deal and showed considerable inclination to treat with the miners.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the committee called at the Fourth street office They are W. S Graham, G C Shrick, W H Shumar, William Hall, of Sackville, and Mahoney Plane; P. J. Birmingham, William J Yeo and Adam Sala, of Girardville, W. S. Thirlwell, N. Grueber and J B Price, of Ashland; P. G. Murphy, of Mount Carmel; John H. Kurtz, M. J. Whalen and Issacher Robbins, of Shenandoah Mr Kurtz acted as spokesman and introduced his colleagues. President Corbin shook each member of the committee by the hand. What followed is not exactly known The conference lasted over an hour and when the committee came out each was smiling.

M. J. Whalen was asked to tell what took place. He said: "Mr Kurtz was our spokesman and he will tell you: all I have to say is that we are all very well satisfied with the result of the conference."

Mr. Kurtz said. "All I can say is that Mr Corbin is a gentleman in every respect and treated us very respectfully."

"Can you tell us what conclusions you reached?"

"No, I cannot; we simply presented our resolutions and, of course, tried to induce Mr Corbin to make some treaty with the men."

"What was Mr. Corbin's attitude?"

"That I am not at liberty to say; but I will say that Mr. Corbin appears to be willing to meet the men half way."

"Do you think there is any possibility of an early settlement of the miners difficulty?"

"I have nothing more to say at present," replied Mr. Kurtz, as he hurried off to catch up with the rest of the committee, who had left him to the tender mercies of about twenty reporters.

Mr. Corbin was seen after the conference and was asked if he would tell what took place.

"No," said he, "I promised the gentlemen not to say anything about it, as they did not wish anything made public until after they had talked the matter over among themselves, and decided that if another conference was necessary. The committee will hold a meeting at their headquarters at Green's hotel, and decide whether another conference is necessary."

There is no change in the aspect here today. Everything is quiet, and the men exultant over the action of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, which while not official, is favorable to the strikers, and a month's pay given them to-day, that amount being due to them up to date.

Evicting Striking Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 12.—Ario Pardee, of Hazleton, began ejecting his striking miners yesterday. He has filed in the office of the prothonatary the lease between the company and Thomas Gray, one of his striking employes The lease is of exactly the same ironclad species as those in the famous Hazlebrook eviction cases. By it the tenant waives every right and protection he has under the law He agrees that the company shall retain the rest out of his wages, confesses judgment for an amount of rent which is left blank for the company to fill in, and also signs the provision styled an "Amicable suit in ejectment," by which, without hearing or trial, he stands convicted of trespass on the premises and can be ejected on five days' notice at any moment On this "amicable suit" a writ of ejectment was issued against Thomas Gray and placed in the hands of the sheriff, and will probably be served to-day and Gray and all his family thrown out. This, it is understood, is a test, and if the proceeding goes through, a wholesale system of eviction will be inaugurated.

A Frightful Accident on the Boston & Maine Railroad at Bradford, Mass.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 12.—The Portland express on the Boston & Maine road, which left Boston at 1 p. m. Tuesday, was passing Bradford at full speed when two cars left the track and crashed into the water tank house, where some section hands were eating dinner. William Taylor, one of the laborers, and John O'Brien, a retired merchant, who happened to be talking to the men, were both killed The heavy water tank fell upon one car, doing fearful work within.

The next car behind telescoped the one ahead of it, adding to the havoc. The killed and wounded were mostly in these two cars. The smoker, with a broken truck, ran out upon the ties of the high iron bridge spanning the Merrimac river and finally leaned up against the side of the bridge, which withstood the shock and saved the thirty passengers from a terrible fall of 100 feet to the frozen river below.

There were seven passengers and two outsiders killed and many were wounded, several fatally.

DEMANDS OF THE MINERS.

GEORGE W. CHILDS INTERVIEWED ON THE GREAT READING STRIKE.

He Says That the Miners' Demands Should Be Conceded to, and the Wages Raised. New York Cigarmakers Appealing for Aid—Iowa Knights to the Rescue.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11.—The following interview is printed in the Ledger. Mr. George W. Childs stood in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning with President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, discussing the Reading coal strike incidentally and the labor problems in general Mr Childs, with A J Drexel, the banker, dined with Austin Corbin Saturday evening All three listened to German opera afterward from Mr. Corbin's box in the opera house

Mr Childs said, in his conversation, this morning. "I believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and have no hesitation in saying that the advance of 5 per cent asked for by the miners should be granted and added to the price of coal, if there is no other way for the companies to meet it. The Reading has been paying the advance for four months past I am told that it would make a difference of $750,000 in miners' wages Still, I am of the opinion that the Reading and most of the other companies are ready to pay the higher wages if they could feel assured the other companies not subjected to this increase would not step in and undersell them in this city. They could not compete on such a basis.

"I believe in organized labor," continued Mr. Childs, "and in paying the highest price to the wage earner that is possible and leave a fair margin of profit to the employer. There should be good feeling and co-operation between the two. Nothing enter so largely into the efficient administration of a business as the spirit with which both sides takes hold of it. I have no doubt that but for the Typographical Union in Philadelphia, for instance, prices for composition would be lower than they are The bricklayers' union in Philadelphia is another illustration of what workingmen can do when they come together on a common platform and make known their wishes, tempered by discretion and a proper regard for the interests of their employers as well as their own.

The Engineers' Brotherhood, with Chief Arthur at their head, have only to make a request of the railroads and it is complied with, because the roads feel that the Brotherhood is a conservative body. Organization will do a great deal for the wage earners. It will bring them higher prices for their labor, prevent strikes and encourage a spirit of co-operation between employers and employed. I am speaking now of organization on a proper basis and with nothing in view but the common welfare. As an example of what can be attained in this way, I know of no employer among my acquaintances who has not expressed himself as favoring fair pay for the laborer.

The Strike is Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The striking railroad men in this city feel that to-day is the most important in the history of the strike, and they await the result of the meeting of the executive board, Knights of Labor, with great anxiety. They feel that on the action of the board depends the failure or success of the strike, and seem to fully realize how important it is to them and their cause that their action should be upheld by the executive board. Messrs. Bailey and Maguire, who were down south and were expected to arrive to-day, have not been seen in the city yet, but it is expected they will be here before the time of meeting.

The coal traffic on the Reading railway was never nearer a complete standstill since the first day of the strike than to-day. No coal has been received at any of its stations and the freight handled is frightfully small. The yards with their idle, listless appearance give the impression that some dreadful calamity has happened from which the men have not recovered. The contrast at Port Richmond is plainly apparent. The wharves which, three weeks ago were filled with coal, are now almost bare, and when the colliers that are now waiting to be loaded have gone the boards will be bare. The Italians who stopped work yesterday morning have not returned.

Master Workman McGill, of Assembly 8819, was seen at Second and Poplar streets this morning. He said the men were very angry over the meeting of the Reading stockholders yesterday, because no action was taken regarding the strike. He said the men were snubbed, but added, "We will see who is snubbed in the end."

At Front and Willow and Noble streets, Reading's largest freight center, nothing is being done beyond shifting a few cars.

General Manager McLeod said there was nothing new to-day. The general feeling is that a crisis will soon be reached.

In a private conversation with three of Reading's stockholders to-day, President Corbin is reported, on good authority, to have said that no compromise would be made with the miners and they could stay out as long as they pleased.

Refusing Credit to Strikers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 11.—A denial of the statement that the merchants' exchange of this city had decided to refuse credit to strikers was telegraphed to Philadelphia papers a day or two since. It can be positively stated, however, that the exchange has decided to refuse credit to the strikers on and after Wednesday next, and are now signing a bond to that effect.

Attacked By Apaches.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Jan. 12.—Superintendent Russell, of the San Pable mine, Sonora, arrived here to-day and says a prospecting party of four men were attacked, ninety miles south of East Vascassard, on Christmas day by Apaches. One prospector named Jacobs was killed, and Big Jake Offer was mortally wounded. The other men fought the Indians off and then escaped The Indians succeeded in getting some burros and provisions from the party. The band is thought to be the same that escaped from Miles, near San Bernardino ranche, at the time of Geronimo's surrender and have since been raiding southern Sonora.

Coasting Accident.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 12.—A party of eight young men were coasting at Dalton last evening with a bob sled. While the sled was running at the speed of forty miles an hour it struck a young son of 'Squire Montgomery, lifting him from the ground and threw him about ten feet behind the sled, breaking one of his arms and a leg. The accident overturned the sled. Warren Terwilger, who was steering the bob, was thrown off so violently as to break his upper jaw bone, and he received several ugly bruises about the head. The other young men escaped with a few scratches.

THE WASHINGTON WIRE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE AND SENATE.

The President's Message is Taken Up in the House and Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means—Resolutions Introduced in the Senate—Other News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the senate today, after the introduction of a variety of petitions, Mr Salisbury introduced a resolution to declare that this government shall take no further steps to bring about an international agreement as to gold and silver coinage

Mr Hoar introduced a resolution calling upon the president for the reports and accompanying documents submitted by the Pacific railroad commission.

Mr Hall called up his resolution for an inquiry as to whether the president has fulfilled his promise not to make dismissals except for cause and to prevent interference of Federal officials in local politics He made a long speech arraigning the administration for violations of these declarations.

Mr Butler offered a resolution of inquiry as to the amount of school lands granted to states

Mr Hale kept the floor until 2 45, when Mr Coke took the floor in opposition to the Blair educational bill

The senate at 3.45 adjourned until tomorrow.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12.—The speaker, as the first business in order, proceeded to call the committees, but no reports of any character were submitted. The house then, on motion of Mr Mills, went into committee of the whole, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, in the chair, upon the state of the union, for the consideration of the president's message.

Mr Mills offered a resolution referring the message to the committee on ways and means The resolution was agreed to, and the committee having risen its action was confirmed by the house.

Mr Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported a resolution which was adopted calling on the secretary of the treasury for a schedule of all claims allowed by the treasury department under appropriations, the balances of which have become exhausted or carried into the surplus fund.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the little deficiency bill. The discussion on the bill became political, and was participated in by Messrs Randall, Burnes, Milliken, Henderson and Reed. The Republicans blamed the Democrats for failure to pass the deficiency bill last winter in time to become a law

Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Phelan, of Tennessee, has introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution, namely.

"Article XVI. SECTION 1. Congress shall have power to grant aid to the public school systems of the several states of the Union.

"SECTION 2 The aid so granted shall not exceed $10,000 annually to be distributed pro rata among the states on the basis of illiteracy.

"SECTION 3. The appropriations so made shall be paid to the person or persons designated by an act of the legislature of each state when shall specify that the aid so received shall be expended for public school purposes alone.

"SECTION 4 Congress shall not supervise the expenditure of the appropriations herein provided for. But it may require a report from the state officer or officers disbursing the same, and if it shall appear from said report that the aid so granted, or any part of it, has not been expended for public school purposes, then it may withhold from subsequent appropriations an amount equal to that not so expended."

Indiana Tally Sheet Forgeries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Attorney General Garland has appointed Judge Claypool, of Indianapolis, to assist the United State district attorney in the prosecution of the tally sheet election frauds at that city. Hon. William Henderson, representing the committee of one hundred—an organization composed of prominent men in either political party, for the purpose of purifying the elections in Indiana—yesterday filed a petition with the attorney general, asking for the employment of Judge Claypool in the prosecution of the indictments now pending and to have a vigorous prosecution. The men under indictment are Democrats, and have brought a great deal of pressure to bear on the attorney general and the president to have leniency shown them in the prosecution. The authorities here have assured Mr. Henderson, who is now in Washington, that the government will lend every assistance to the end that justice may be done.

Gathering of Wool Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There is a large gathering of wool men here to-day from various sections of the country, who met in conference at the Riggs house this afternoon, for the purpose of uniting upon a wool-tariff declaration acceptable to the growers, dealers and manufacturers throughout the country. All three interests are well represented Hon John McDowell, of Pennsylvania; Hon. G. L. Converse, of Ohio, and others represent the wool growers, H. C. Dwight, of Boston; H T. Thompson, of Chicago, and John Consardus, of Troy, N. Y., represent the dealers, and William Whitman, of Boston, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and a number of eastern and middle state men compose the manufacturers delegation. The delegates are very reticent as to the outcome of their conference, which was held with closed doors.

Dakota's Constitutional Convention.

HURON, Dak., Jan. 11.—The constitutional convention met here yesterday afternoon, and President Edgerton made a speech. He said the object of the meeting was to prepare a memorial to congress, demanding recognition of the rights of the people as expressed at the November election. Speeches were made in the evening by Judge Brookings, Updyke, Kanarse, Owen, Pease and Mellette. All advocated immediate action and it is probable a committee will report in favor of electing presidential electors for South Dakota next fall. A more determined spirit never marked any meeting here.

No Sunday Games in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 11.—The supreme court to-day decided that the law passed by the present legislature prohibiting the playing of base ball on Sunday is constitutional. It is thought no club will be organized in Nashville this year. The managers of the late team claim that without Sunday games the club would not pay expenses.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM PITTENGER.

Copyrighted, 1887, by War Publishing Co., N. Y., and published by arrangement with them.]

CHAPTER XVIII.

AN ESCAPE.

No time was lost in useless regrets. All of our comrades resolved to carry out the plan of escape which was their leader's only chance of life—probably their own also. Andrews was separated from them the same evening and put down into "the hole." There was a knife in the party and they at once began work. On Saturday night they cut into the plank overhead, as this could be the more easily concealed. It was fearfully difficult. One man stood on the shoulders of two others who leaned against the walls, for there was no other means of reaching the ceiling, and carved at the heavy oak plank till weary, when another relay of three would take their place. The cutting was not very noisy, but a little shuffling about, talking, and especially singing, effectually drowned it. A piece was thus worked out during the night large enough to admit the passage of a man's body and the work suspended till the morning and afternoon visits of the jailer had been passed.

After they had returned from their daily airing on Sunday they went to work with new vigor. Now they did not need to conceal the evidences of their work, for before the jailer came again on Monday morning they meant to be free. They knew that dangers were ahead, but the thought of liberty, and their leader's life, was enough to inspire them. They worked hard and sang long that Sunday evening. Swims afterward said that he ought to have known that something was the matter by their singing so mournfully! They hoped to finish all that was to be done by midnight; but they had miscalculated their task.

They had to cut the lock out of the trap door in order to bring Andrews up from below; then to pick their way through the end brick wall above the ceiling, slowly and carefully, so as not to alarm the guard outside. Their garments had to be twisted into ropes to lift Andrews from below and the last of themselves up to the ceiling, as well as to make a longer rope for the perilous descent from the gabled end of the jail to the ground outside.

When all was done day was just beginning to break faintly in the east. No time was to be lost. In half an hour it would be so light as to render their escape impossible. They were all in the loft and Andrews was given the first chance. Of course all fetters had been removed. The rope was passed out, and Andrews crawled through, and in a moment was swinging outside; but in getting out he happened to push off a loose brick, which fell to the ground and gave the alarm. The nearest guard [illegible] his musket and fired at the ma[illegible] the rope, but missed his [illegible] had his boots in his hand, [illegible] ment let them fall [illegible] pick them up. He [illegible] eded them. But in [illegible] stoc[illegible]e flung himself over the fence [illegible] ugh the guard line, repeatedly fired at but unhurt. John Wollam followed, and while he was in the air he was fired at by other guards, but succeeded in getting out of the yard unhurt. Those who had failed to get out crawled down and got on their irons again, and it was a great mystery how the two men alone had been able to effect their escape.

Andrews and Wollam separated as soon as they left the prison. The former ran a short distance beyond the skirts of the town, after having taken precautions to throw the dogs off his track, and finding it too light to travel further in safety, climbed into a tree with dense foliage, which stood in plain view of the railroad. All day long he watched the running of the trains, so close that he could have tossed a pebble on them, and once heard a party in pursuit talking about his mysterious disappearance. The search was patient and complete, but they did not think of looking over their heads!

He descended at nightfall and swam the deep and rapid river, feeling that his best course was to get into the loyal mountaineer country, through which he would only need to journey a short distance to reach the Union lines. His progress now would have been good but for the loss of boots and hat in the first rush and the additional loss of his coat in swimming the river. His course was in the main down the river, but he could not make rapid progress. The sharp stones in the darkness soon cut away his stockings and left the bleeding feet unprotected. He bound them up with portions of his garments as well as he could, and continued on his desperate and painful way. But he was a little too long in finding a hiding place, and was observed in the morning twilight just as he was crossing an open field beyond, in which he intended to take shelter, as he had done the day before. Instantly the alarm was given and pursuit made by men and dogs. With boots and other clothing he might have escaped, for he could probably have made such use of the stream as to elude them. As it was he put forth every effort. Dashing through the woods he regained the river bank much lower down than he had crossed the night before. Believing that he was now unobserved, he swam a narrow channel to a small island, and carefully concealed himself among some driftwood at its upper end.

But the hunters were determined to leave no spot unsearched. A party with bloodhounds now crossed over from the mainland and explored the whole island. He was soon found, but broke away from them and ran around the lower end of the island, wading in the shallow water to throw the hounds off the track; then he plunged into a dense thicket with which the island was covered, and again ascended a tree. For a long time he found secure concealment here, his foes being frequently under the very tree. They finally concluded that he must have got back over the strip of water to the mainland, and slowly returned to seek him there. Two little boys who had only followed for curiosity were all that lingered behind.

One of the boys happened to look up, and said to the other that he saw a great bunch on a tree. The second looked to see what it was—shifted his position—looked again and exclaimed that it was a man! Then he cried out in alarm, and thus announced their discovery to their friends on shore. The latter immediately turned, and Andrews, seeing himself discovered—the story is almost too pitiful to be told—dropped from the tree, ran to the lower end of the island, seized a small, dead log, and with a limb for a paddle pushed into the stream, hoping to reach the opposite shore before he could be overtaken. So far as the island pursuers were concerned he might have succeeded; but there was another party with a skiff lower down the stream, who shoved out to meet him. The helpless man could do no more, and was taken.

The struggle had been one of almost hopeless agony. He had eaten nothing since Sunday afternoon, and it was now 2 o'clock on Tuesday. His back was blistered by exposure, unprotected, to the sun, and his feet were covered with bleeding gashes. He said that he felt so wretched and miserable that the thought of certain death, to which he then resigned himself, had no further terror.

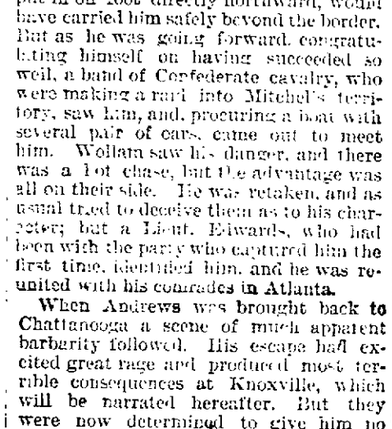
Wollam's attempt to escape was for a time more fortunate and skillful than that of Andrews. He broke through the guards and ran the gauntlet of hasty shots without injury. Soon he reached the river bank and not wishing to attempt the passage in the growing light, hit upon the happy expedient of making the enemy believe that he was across. To this end he threw off his coat and vest, dropping them on the river bank and then waded a little way in the water to throw the hounds off the scent; then quietly slipping back, hid himself in a dense thicket of canes and rushes. He soon heard the hounds and men who were pursuing on the bank above and all about him. He could hear the words they uttered, they were so close. At length they found the clothing and concluded that he had taken to the river. They crossed over and searched with their hounds along the water's edge on the other side for the place he had come out. As might be expected the dogs failed to find the exit, and after due consultation they concluded that he was drowned, which being a satisfactory termination, they returned.

ESCAPE OF ANDREWS AND WOLLAM.

But Wollam was not drowned. He spent the day in much anxiety and suspense, and when night came he cautiously left his hiding place and worked his way along the river on the very front of Chattanooga, till he came across a canoe which he borrowed for the occasion—without seeing the owner—and rowed down stream all night. This was a swift mode of progression. As soon as he saw a sign of dawn he sought a retired place, sank the canoe [illegible]d in the woods till night allow[illegible]proceed. This he did daily for [illegible]'wice he was saved if he [illegible]vn it. Gen. Mitchel had [illegible]n extemporized gunboat [illegible]patrol the river, and twice [illegible]within hail of it. But he and [illegible]nothing of any such Union craft [illegible]on the river, and imagined it to be some Confederate boat [illegible] searching for him. In the d[illegible] not easy to see any indications [illegible]acter. So the poor boy crept [illegible] by in the shadow of the shore w[illegible]ing discovered.

But at last he made the mistake that Wood and Wilson had made long before. He imagined that he was safe, and went boldly forward in the daytime. One more night's journey by boat, or half that time put in on foot directly northward, would have carried him safely beyond the border. But as he was going forward, congratulating himself on having succeeded so well, a band of Confederate cavalry, who were making a raid into Mitchel's territory, saw him, and, procuring a boat with several pair of oars, came out to meet him. Wollam saw his danger, and there was a hot chase, but the advantage was all on their side. He was retaken, and as usual tried to deceive them as to his character; but a Lieut. Edwards, who had been with the party who captured him the first time, identified him, and he was reunited with his comrades in Atlanta.

When Andrews was brought back to Chattanooga a scene of much apparent barbarity followed. His escape had excited great rage and produced most terrible consequences at Knoxville, which will be narrated hereafter. But they were now determined to give him no further opportunity of snatching their cherished vengeance from their hands. He was put down in the hole with the other prisoners, and all access to the yard was denied. Of course no other visitors could see them. The guard was stimulated to renewed diligence. But as chains and handcuffs had proved ineffectual, something more secure was devised. From the shop of William Lewis, a colored blacksmith, a man was brought over and taken down into the dungeon, who riveted a pair of heavy iron fetters around his ankles. Dorsey and Wilson, who



RIVETING CHAINS IN THE DUNGEON.

were present, describe the scene as ominous and terrible—the dimness of the dungeon, the poor, death sentenced man, half reclining with his feet across the blacksmith's anvil, the blows of the heavy hammer as the work of riveting went on. A strong chain, only eighteen inches long, united the two heavy fetters so that only half a step could be taken at once. The feet were thus fastened in the same manner as hands are by handcuffs, and the latter were also replaced. When all these arrangements were completed he was once more left to himself.

CHAPTER XIX.

LAST DAYS.

Andrews had now but four days more of dungeon life between himself and eternity. Escape was impossible unless there should be a rapid advance of the Federal forces—a possibility which did come very near being made a fact. He applied himself to the great business of preparing to die. Most unexpectedly a letter written at this time and in some way carried through the lines has come to hand, and throws great light upon his character and thoughts at this period. He managed in some unknown manner to get writing material and wrote two or three letters. One, no doubt, was written to his betrothed in Flemingsburg, but never received. Another was written to his mother in Missouri. The contents of the latter can only be given as they are remembered after an interval of many years by one who read the letter. He told his mother that he was to die, and that all he regretted was that he had been able to do so little for his country; that many other sons had left their bones bleaching on southern battle fields; that he had tried to do his duty, and was now seeking the pardon and favor of God. There were many other half remembered expressions similar to those which are given in the letter below.

The following communication addressed to a trusted friend in Flemingsburg, Ky., and which from some references to property in contains has been called "the will of Andrews," needs a word of explanation. The gift bestowed upon Miss Layton was of trifling value, though most pathetic—a mere empty trunk. But the full significance of this was no doubt given, with probably more substantial bequests, in one or other of the missing letters. This letter, which reached Flemingsburg, Ky., in August, two months after it was written, being mailed at Louisville, is recorded in the Flemingsburg book of wills, while the original is most carefully preserved. Andrews had directed his friend to draw out his money in the Flemingsburg bank—some $2,000, with gold premium and interest—in case he never returned, giving him a check for that purpose, and to lend it on good security, paying the interest as a perpetual bequest to the town poor. The friend was faithful to his trust, and though the money was afterwards squandered in a pitiful way and gave rise to vexatious law suits yet this secured the careful preservation of the letter.

In all probability Andrews wrote first to his betrothed, giving those sad remembrances and bequests which would not be repeated in a letter to another, and followed with this more general and business like communication. The original is terribly misspelled, far beyond the ordinary misspelling of ignorant persons. This is probably intentional, as a few lines at the first have no errors.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5, 1862.

D. S. McGavic, Esq., Flemingsburg, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—You will be doubtless surprised to hear from me from this place, and still more surprised to hear that I am to be executed on the 7th inst. for attempting to capture and run a train of cars from the Western and Atlantic railroad to Huntsville for the use of Gen. Mitchel. I had a party of twenty-one detailed men from the Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio regiments with me. We succeeded in getting possession of the train and traveled with it some eighty or eighty-five miles, when, on account of an extra train being on the road, we were compelled to abandon the train, the party scattering and trying to make our way back on foot. The whole party, however, were captured. I was taken on the 14th of April. I am satisfied I could very easily have got away had they not put a pack of dogs on my trail. It was impossible to elude them. I was tried by court martial and received my sentence on the last day of May, just one week from the time set for my execution. On Monday morning, June 2, I made an escape. I succeeded in getting out of the prison and run by the guard, they shooting at me but not hitting me. The whole country was immediately swarmed with soldiers. I succeeded in eluding them till on Tuesday, about 2 o'clock, when I was recaptured and will be executed on Saturday. The sentence seems a hard one for the crime proven, but I suppose the court that tried me thought otherwise. I have now calmly submitted to my fate, and have been earnestly engaged in preparing to meet my God in peace. And I have found that peace of mind and tranquility of soul that even surpasses myself. I never supposed it possible that a man could feel so complete a change under similar circumstances. How I would like to have one hour's chat with you; but this I shall never have in this world, but hope and pray that we may meet in heaven where the troubles and trials of this life never enter. What the fate of the balance of the party will be I am unable to say, but I hope they will not share the fate of their leader. If they return, some two or three of them will call on you and the rest of the friends, and I hope you will receive them kindly. They are noble fellows, and will give you a worthy history of the affair. Please acquaint my friends with my fate. I will try to write to some two or three more before my execution. Tell R. B. Jones and others he may keep the chairs I sold him, and the [illegible]tle, to pay them, and keep the horse. I don't think there are any, but there may be. In regard to other matters, do exactly as instructed before I left. I wrote several letters, but never received any. Please read this letter to Mrs. Eckles, and tell her that I have [illegible] of her kindness many times, and that I hope we may meet in heaven, where we shall enjoy the presence of the Lord forever. Give my kindest regards to Mr. Eckles also. According to the course of nature, it will not be long till we all meet in that happy country. Blessed thought! Remember me also to the young ladies of Flemingsburg, especially to Miss Kate Wallingford and Miss Nannie Baxter. Hoping we may meet in that better country, I bid you a long and last farewell.

J. J. ANDREWS.

The following was added on the same sheet:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 5, 1862.

D. S McGavic, Esq., J. B. Jackson, Mrs. Sarah Eckles, Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Ky.:

You will find one trunk and one black valise; the valise has my name in red letters on the end, the other had my name on a paper pasted on the end; these are at the City hotel at Nashville, in care of the old porter on the third floor. These, with contents, I present to you. Mr. Hawkins, you will find at the Louisville hotel a large lady's trunk, no mark on it, and is entirely empty. Please take it to Mr. Lindsey's, near Mill Creek church, on the Maysville and Flemingsburg turnpike, and request him to present it to Miss Elizabeth Layton for me, and oblige,

J. J. ANDREWS.

(This was proved and recorded as a will at Flemingsburg on the 3d and 19th of January, 1863. The money referred to in the clause, "do exactly as instructed before I left," was duly drawn from bank and loaned for the benefit of the poor.)

After writing these letters Andrews had but two days to live. He was on the lookout for opportunities to send them by faithful hand through to the Federal lines, but it was in vain to ask permission of the Confederate authorities, as they had apparently tried to keep everything relating to us from the Federal forces.

The erection of the scaffold began at Chattanooga, but on the next day the movements of the Federals had become so threatening as to produce quite a panic at Knoxville, suspending the court martial there, and leading to the removal of everything which could be spared further south. On the 6th of June, the day before that fixed for the execution, Gen. E. Kirby Smith wrote no less than thirteen dispatches from Knoxville in different directions, the general purport of which was that the enemy was advancing with overwhelming forces, and that Chattanooga would fall and East Tennessee have to be abandoned, and giving directions for lines of retreat and for removing the stores. Of course, to arrange for an execution on the 7th, in the face of an advancing enemy, might have led to a very sudden pardon; and, accordingly, Andrews and his companions were ordered to Atlanta once more on the early morning train. There was again the excited crowds, an invariable accompaniment of our frequent transits over this road; but, in addition, the fact that Andrews was to die was published, and he was taunted frequently with references to his approaching doom. These he bore with his usual calm, sad patience.

An instance in connection with these persecutions is especially pathetic. A Mr. Whiteman came on the cars, and, advancing to where Andrews was, accosted him. Parrott, who gives the account, was sitting on the seat behind, and could not help hearing all the conversation.

The merchant said, "What can you do, Mr. Andrews, about that $10,000 I let you have for the purchase of quinine and other things?"

Andrews replied, "Mr. Whiteman, this is no time to talk about money. If you had done as I wished you to do in Chattanooga, you would have had all that back, and twice as much more." (Parrott understood Andrews to refer to some proposition that Andrews had made to Mr. Whiteman on his trial, and the failure to accept which was the greatest disappointment that Andrews had then experienced.)

Whiteman continued, "Is that all you have to say, Mr. Andrews?"

"Yes, sir, that is all," responded the doomed man. With a gesture of deep disappointment, Whiteman turned on his heel and walked rapidly away.

The death procession reached Atlanta a little after noon, and the prisoners were confronted by their guard to a room used as barracks, two squares from the depot. Here they were kept under close guard awaiting the completion of the arrangements for the military murder. The foot chains had not been removed from Andrews, and as he walked up into his room with the short, halting step that they required, the clanking was horrible. Not very much was said in these few sad moments. Andrews did speak in his quiet way of the better life, and his wish to meet all his comrades in heaven. His words could not fail of making a deep impression, though hope of vengeance for the coming deed would have been sweeter to the poor boys than almost any kind of a prospect beyond the grave. But soon a body of strange soldiers came up to the building. Their commander entered and asked Andrews in a very respectful tone if he was ready now. The latter answered in the affirmative, and then bade "Goodby" to the comrades who had passed through so many dangers with him.

The procession moved out Peachtree street, the most fashionable and beautiful street of Atlanta, and continued for about two miles from the depot. On the way, the provost marshal asked Rev. W. J. Scott, a Methodist clergyman, to accompany them and act as chaplain. He almost refused, but Andrews spoke in his winning, courteous manner, saying, "I would be glad to have you go, sir." Such an appeal Scott could not resist, and attended him to the last, writing many years after his recollection of the affair. A great crowd, in addition to the strong guard, went along, but there appears to have been no unseemly taunts or disorder. To Mr. Scott Andrews gave substantially the same account of the enterprise that has already been given, colored a little by the fact that he did not wish even in death to say one word that might in any way injure those comrades who had been so true to him.

No element of pathos in the terrible scene was lacking. A few scores of yards from the road, in a little valley, a scaffold was erected. There were thin woods around, and night was coming on. A rope circle fenced off the spectators to a respectful distance. Mr. Scott spoke the words that he judged fitting; Rev. Mr. Conyers led in prayer. Rev. Mr. Connor administered some religious counsel to the patient prisoner, who probably thought that all the sins of which he repented were less than the sin of rebellion of which they were guilty. No cap was provided, but a few handed feet away the grave was already open. The signal was given, and the not uncommon bungling of an execution added new horrors. The rope stretched so that the slacking [illegible] reached the ground. From motives of humanity the ground was shoveled away and the soul liberated.

The pathos of this death is indescribable. The drop falls and the mere physical agony is soon over. The body, weakened by the last terrible struggle for life—made not so much for self as for the loving heart in far away Flemingsburg—cannot long resist. Then the corpse is taken down; the horror bound spectators still linger. The poor remains of a man of superb beauty and princely endowments are carried to the shallow grave on a little hill crest, and there, near a large pine, "which may mark the grave, and any friend ever want to know where it is," as a spectator charitably said, he is laid to rest. There is no shroud. The only grave clothes are the tattered garments left from the last sad race for life. Can the reader conceive anything more pitiful than the view presented just before the damp earth is thrown on the cold, upturned face? The busy brain, from which came daring enterprises and cool action, is quiet forever. The limbs that toiled so far for patriotism, fame, perhaps for vengeance, are at last for life, labor no more. The heart so true to country and comrades, so faithful under forms of falsehood, is stilled. The utmost depths of adversity have been sounded, and the enemy can touch him no more. Even the welded shackles, which seem to bind in the grave, have lost their power. It is well that man has one refuge from every earthly misfortune; and as evening gathered its shadows over the little heap of freshly turned earth in the wood—a spot long unrecognized—was he not better off than the comrades from whom he had just parted, or those more distant, whose fate was trembling in the balance at Knoxville?

Some days or weeks after the completion of this mournful tragedy a man came to the old depot at Stevenson, Ala., which was then used as a storehouse by the Federals. He seemed to be a stranger, and went cautiously to Sergt. William Hunter Myers, of Company K, Thirty-third Ohio, and asked to speak with him alone. Myers at once assented and took him into the room. The man looked to see that no one was near the door or windows, and then said: "I have papers in my possession which would cost me my life if the Confederates should discover them on me. I want to get clear of them." Myers took the papers and glanced over them, finding the letter of Andrews to his mother and his "will," already quoted. He was perfectly familiar with our expedition, belonging to the same company as Parrott. This made it easy for him to recognize the great interest of the papers, for up to this time only scattered and partial information had been brought through the lines. On inquiry the man said he was a fireman on the Georgia State railroad, and that he had been employed for several years in that capacity. His native place, however, was Hagerstown, Md., and he had stood the ways of the rebels as long as he could, and was now anxious to get home. Myers wanted to know how he came in possession of the papers, but he declared that he dared not tell. Finding that he had nothing more to say, he was sent under guard to Huntsville, from which place it was easy for him to reach his old home; and the papers also, after considerable detention, arrived at their destination.

The account of the escape and recapture of Andrews was published in The Cincinnati Commercial, about the 10th of June, and reached the sister of Miss Layton, with whom that lady then made her home. As she was already in deep distress because of Andrews' long delay without any message, they did not dare to tell her the perilous situation in which her lover was placed. But near the end of June the full account of his execution was copied in the same paper from The Southern Confederacy of June 8, 1862. As the end of all her hopes had come (less than a week before the intended wedding day) her brother and sister judged it best not to keep her longer in suspense, and the paper was handed to her. Her eyes rested on the following paragraphs:

Yesterday evening's train brought from Chattanooga to this place to be executed, Andrews, the leader of the engine thieves under sentence of death, convicted by court martial of being a spy. He was carried out Peachtree street road, accompanied by three clergymen, and escorted by a guard. A considerable crowd followed to witness the execution.

He was a native of Hancock county, Va., born in 1829, brought up by pious Presbyterian parents, who now reside in southwestern Missouri. A good portion of his life had been spent in Fleming county, Ky. He had no family, but was engaged to be married during the present month.

She did not shriek or cry out, but read it through to the end, and went silently to her room, from which she did not emerge for hours; and when she did rejoin the family her face was drawn and pale, and the light had gone out of her eyes. From this time forward she took little interest in anything until the letter to Mr. McGavic, printed above, arrived. Many months after, the empty trunk, so pathetic an emblem of her blasted hopes and the great tragedy that had fallen on her life, was recovered. In the absence of any explanation, for the letter to her was never received, it seemed like a cruel mockery! Not long after she died, thus rejoining the man she had loved so faithfully through such hopeless sorrow. No brave man perishes that some tender woman's heart is not crushed!

[To be continued.]

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store and factory corner of Main and [illegible] streets, next door to the [illegible]road

EAST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

CATARRH [illegible] FREE

[illegible] Washington, D. C.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery

70 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Send a two cent stamp for a sample copy of the most beautiful magazine for children ever published and Premium List

[illegible] Dr Scott's Electric Corsets

[illegible] SALSAM

Restores the hair, promotes growth, prevents falling. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and dandruff. 50c. at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, etc. Stops all pain. Insures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

USHI COMPANY'S

Extract of Meat

Finest and Cheapest

MEAT FLAVORING STOCK

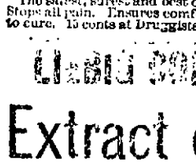
—FOR—

Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces.

Annual sales 8,000,000 jars

Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue across label.

To be had of all first-class grocers, druggists.



I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by

Sold by W. H. McCall & Co.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidy and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots

AND

Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,

German Deposit Bank.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company

Miners and Manufacturers of

OLIVE & BUFF

Building Stone,

Sawed Stone of Every Description.

Bridge Stone,

SAWED FLAGGING, CURBING, ETC.

All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.

General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

JOE DEUTSCH, Cutter,

—WITH—

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,

Merchant Tailors Clothiers

—AND—

Gents' Furnishers.

FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

Uniforms of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

22 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

Watch Free!

Agents Wanted.

$100 per month guaranteed to workers. Valuable outfit and particulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what what we say.

JAMES L. MERRIOTT & Co.,

265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill

PENSIONS!

WILLIAM B. GREENE, late Assistant Chief of the Military Division, U. S. Pension Office, is now engaged in the prosecution of pension and all other soldier claims.

His thorough experience in the Pension Office and in the prosecution of these claims renders his services especially valuable.

Special attention given to the working up of rejected or abandoned claims on which other attorneys have failed.

Co-operates with respectable attorneys throughout the country in cases which need attention at Washington.

Many pensioners who are entitled to increase cannot obtain it because they fail to apply or because their cases are improperly rejected. Particular attention paid to such cases. [illegible] No fee unless successful. Advice free.

Refers by permission to

Hon R W Townsend, of Illinois.
Hon C C Matson, of Indiana.
Hon E N Morrill, of Kansas.
Hon Thos Ryan, of Kansas.
Hon D B Henderson, of Iowa.
Hon James Laird, of Nebraska.
Hon I S Struble, of Iowa.

Address:

Wm. B. Greene, Washington, D. C

JOHN H OGDEN,

UNDERTAKER.

West Side of Canal Main Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HERE AND THERE.

Facts and Figures—The Y. M. C. A.—Queer People—The Doctor Returns.

It may not be generally known about here that the Omish, a great many of them living in Holmes county, have the peculiar custom of observing another day than the 25th of December, as Christmas, that of January 6. They sincerely believe that that is the day on which Christ was born, and celebrate it by fasting the entire day. Some what of a contrast with the manner in which our Christmas is observed, they rise very early, and after listening to the reading of a very long prayer by the head of the family, the children, if there are any, are allowed to eat breakfast, as they are considered too young to enter into the solemnity of the occasion.

Rather discouraging reports are now coming from some of the projectors of the Young Men's Christian Association. The cause does not seem to lie with the public, but seems to be because the enterprise is not being pushed with energy. It would be too bad at this late day, with the work already half done, to give up the idea of establishing this institution. Those who have had experience in raising subscriptions know too well that no number of manifestos, or well written arguments will bring in money. The only way to successfully go about to secure any sum is to systematically canvass for it. Those who do it are sure to be surprised with the selfishness and thoughtlessness of the world in general, but by persistent effort the thing can be done. A good start has been made, and there are certainly more than two hundred young men in Massillon who would appreciate a good gymnasium, baths, reading room and library, under good management, to say nothing of the lecture courses and pleasant entertainments which would be laid out.

Few people have any comprehension of the developement of this city as a manufacturing center, or could give any well founded ideas of the number of mechanics employed or the amount of wages paid out weekly. Early in the week this paper gave some facts in regard to twenty-two manufacturing firms, which, exclusive of the coal mines, and smaller establishments, employ all told 1,348 men, pay in wages, monthly, $60,325, which is an average of about $40.45 for every one. The coal mines alone employ all told 1,880 men, whose average total wages at present are $83,000 a month. While some might object to these latter figures because a few of Mr. J. P. Burton's interests lie outside the Massillon district, it should also be taken into consideration that within a month or less, other coal companies will have mines in operation, paying out large amounts, which do not enter into present calculations.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

The Sensible words of Sensible Men.

Justice, Bateman & Co., the Philadelphia wool commission merchants, in a circular issued this week say:

"It is maintained that the amount of protection which the manufacturer receives is the limit of the actual protection which the wool grower receives, for the reason that the manufacturer must buy wool low enough to enable him to compete with foreign goods. If the duty were taken off of goods and kept upon wool, American wool would decline until the American manufacturer could buy it at a price at which he could compete with foreign goods made by operatives who received less than half the wages paid to the same class of operatives in America. Therefore, in revising the present tariff law, the higher the duties which the wool grower can induce his representative in congress to put upon woolen goods, the higher will be the price which he will receive for his wool, and legislation of this kind more directly affects him than any increase of duties upon the raw material. When the agricultural interests permitted the heavy reduction in the tariff on worsted goods in 1883, they struck the severest blow at the wool producer.

It is important that the growers should immediately have his representative in congress correct the abuses of the wool schedule by shutting out such scoured wools as now come in under the head of Waste, by making washed wools of all classes pay double the duty on unwashed, and scoured wools of all classes pay three times the duty on unwashed; and make such changes in the carpet wool schedule as will prevent the importation of clothing wools under the disguise of carpet wools. Yet these changes are of minor importance in comparison with that of raising the duty on worsted goods the the present level of other woolen goods so urgently and forcibly recommended as an act of simple justice by the Secretary of the Treasury in his message to congress. This recommendation, coming as it does from an administration which favors free trade in many articles, shows the unfairness of the working of the worsted clause in the tariff law of 1883, and if growers can secure nothing else at this time, this correction, suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would be an enormous gain to the producer of wool.

A number of trains on the Ft. Wayne road have been supplied with the new air signal, and the old bell cord will soon be a thing of the past. On the side of the locomotive is an air pump, and chamber which is connected to the train with tubes These tubes are connected to a little whistle in the engineer's cab. By opening any of the little valves through the train, the conductor is able to sound the signal whistle. This is a grand improvement over the old method. The "vestibule train" is also supplied with steam heating apparatus and electric light. They are getting railroading down very fine on the Ft. Wayne.—Alliance Standard.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington's Latitude—Opposition to Lamar's Confirmation—Senator Sawyer on the Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1888.

The last day of the old year found all Washington, from the President down through the graduations of the official scale, awaiting with interested expectancy the advent of a new calendar epoch in the world's chronology, and a new season in the fashionable chronicle of the seat of government. The bright days which have made up the meteorological record of the early winter have at last succumbed to the rigors of the winter solstice. While the sun is warming, with its genial rays, the latitudes of Capricorn, Arctic blizzards are sporting over the region of Cancer, and even Washington itself is a little frozen. It is doubtless known to but few persons that the governing city of the United States is the most southern of any of the capitals of the great nations of the northern hemisphere. It lies on the parallel of 38½°, or in the latitude famous in the world's history as the seats of the capitals of the gorgeous Aryan and Assyrian monrrchies of Persia, Babylon, and Nineveh. Madrid, on the beautiful plain of Castile, is two, Constantinople two and a half and Rome three degrees north of Washington. Paris is six hundred and ninety miles furthe north than Washington. Think of the beautiful and gay capital of France in the latitude of Newfoundland. London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, respectively eight hundred, nine hundred and seventy-five, and fourteen hundred miles nearer the north pole than Washington. Bearing these geographical facts in mind, the American capital enjoys for the every-day routine of life, for the joys of a gala season, to gratify the social tendencies of humanity, a better and healthier climate than any of the same cities of the great powers of the earth.

It is quite likely that as the opposition to Secretary Lamar is being so well organized and is showing such a determined purpose that it will succeed in delaying final action upon the case for several weeks. The friends of Mr. Lamar admit that the case will be delayed, but still express confidence that he will be confirmed. It is understood that Senators Sherman, Edmunds and Hoar will make speeches against confirmation, and as the Democrats will reply, there will probably be quite a protracted debate. As Senator Sawyer has openly declared his intention to vote for confirmation, thus adding one more to the number of affirmative votes hitherto counted, there is scarcely any probability of Mr. Lamar being rejected. Some of his opponents admit that they do not expect to defeat him.

When asked whether he was in favor of the postal telegraph scheme, Senator Sawyer said he would favor a bill which had been before the committee one and three years ago; that was that Postmaster-General advertise for proposals to do Government telegraphing and all other business offered at a price not to exceed 20 cents for twenty words, including the address and signature, for one thousand miles and under; 25 cents for distance between 1,000 and 1,250 miles, and not over 50 cents for 20 words for and greater distances within the United States, night messages at half prices, the Government to furnish a room in postoffice where wires might be run, the company to furnish operators and the Government to deliver the messages at free delivery cities for letter postage. If the Government received no bids at the above prices, then the postmaster-general be instructed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of all lines in the country and report the bids to the next congress This plan, Senator Sawyer stated, would be similar to that adopted by the Government in the operation of the mail service.

FARWELL'S BILL

RIDICULED BY A FARMER,

Who Considers the Bill one of Most Dangerus Ever Framed.

MR. EDITOR:—A bill has been introduced in the United States senate to make municipal and railroad bonds the basis of bank circulation to the amount of seventy-five per cent. of their par value, the securities to be deposited with the comptroller of the currency. Is the senator a fool or a knave, or is he bordering on the verge of idiocy? Just think of the absurdity! Railroad bonds, with the water squeezed out, would be worth from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of their par or face value; their real value in market, soaked, has often been quoted as low as two per cent., which was all they brought in market where people who buy such securities know their real value. We are threatened with the affliction of a currency based on such securities to the amount of seventy-five per cent. of their par value, when on deposit with the comptroller of the currency. It would be the greatest swindle yet perpetrated on the government of a so-called free people. There would scarcely be a national bank, whose currency is based on government bonds, in existence a day after their bonds on deposit for security would become due. They would be returned to the government as fast and as long as the surplus in the treasury would hold out, at as high a premium as the government would pay. The railroad bonds would soon be boomed to a par value, if the government would accept of them. Municipal bonds may not be watered, but think of New York city bonds under the Democratic Tweed rule, or Philadelphia city bonds under Republican rule, almost on the verge of bankruptcy, to furnish a basis for security with their bonds on deposit with the comptroller of the currency, for circulation by the banks. Harper, of Fidelity fame, would have hailed such a favor with gratitude. The greater the indebtedness, the more currency they would be entitled to and require. Strange logic, indeed, but it is the only commodity besides cheek and audacity which a soulless and avaricious monopoly possesses, except the capital extorted from the people through an imbecile government.

Suppose some senator should introduce a bill to make bonds on unencumbered farms to the amount of fifty per cent. of their real value a basis of bank circulation, the securities to be deposited with the comptroller of the currency The bill would be tabled or referred to a committee never to see daylight again. The idea of farmers asking such a favor would be denounced and ridiculed as preposterous. Such a bill would restore the agricultural industry to its former prestige from which it has been dethroned by the hirelings of monopoly through class legislation. Thousands of farmers would freely pay the government six per cent. with the best security attainable and save their homes to their families, instead of paying from eight to twenty per cent. until they become hopelessly in debt and lose all, to become slaves to monopoly. The government receiving from three to six per cent. for currency and saving at least three per cent. on its bonds, making a difference of six to nine per cent. in favor of the government. At that rate with the present revenue it would not be long until the last dollar of its indebtedness would be paid, and the most essential industry, which is the very foundation on which all other industries and the government itself must rely, would be saved from the ruin. *Nota bene*

FARMER.

For President, Sidney Dillon.

The movement in Wheeling & Lake Erie is based on the anticipated election of Sidney Dillon to the presidency next month. His friends are understood to have been the principal buyers. In view of the increased business he is expected to create a large amount of additional rolling stock will be necessary and is now being negotiated for. It is proposed to make the present stock preferred and to declare quarterly dividends of one per cent. thereon early this year. A number of other capitalists will probably go into the speculation with Mr. Dillon.—Kiernan.

Miners' Pay Days.

The coal operators of Ohio have not infrequently complained when compelled to pay their labor on the 10th and 25th of each month, as the law requires, as they much prefer paying on either the first and third or second and fourth Saturdays of each month. They do not object especially to the semi-monthly pays, but object to the fixed dates as an unreasonable demand. The matter came near causing serious trouble in this district, and now it is proposed that the question be submitted to the miners at the convention which is to be held in Columbus, on January 17. There really ought to be no opposition to pay on Saturdays, notwithstanding that the law permits the miners to have it otherwise. Saturday is the accepted pay day almost universally, and it is better all around that there be no exception to the rule.

A Massillonian's Rise.

The Richmond (Ind.) Telegram contains the following pleasant compliment concerning a young Massillonian:

About a year ago Mr. Ed A. Peacock came to Richmond to fill a responsible position with Gaar, Scott & Co. He has had a more lucrative offer in Chicago for his services, and he will leave in a few days for that city. Mr. Peacock is counted one of the brightest young men in this city, and he has found his way into the most select circles of Richmond's society, winning friends on all sides, and his departure is greatly regretted. His quick mind and charming manners will secure an enviable position for him in any community.

Mr. Peacock has been spending the gay holiday season at the home of his parents in this city, and will go to Chicago the latter part of this week. His connection there will be with the Chicago Rubber Works Company, of which Mr. G. W. Blanchard, formerly of this city, is general manager.

How Antonie Got Off.

There is rather an interesting story to be told in connection with M. Nick Antonie's trial for embezzlement. Antonie confessed to having received one hundred dollars from Laret's mother in Pittsburg, for the purpose of getting that young man out of trouble, but pleaded that he had lost the money.

It seems that Laret's mother is married a second time, and her present and wealthy husband does not approve of Laret, nor would he agree to allow her to furnish money to assist him. The woman therefore could not come from Pittsburg to prosecute the case, but sent a substitute. Under the circumstances, Antonie was permitted to get off with with the payment of the costs, but he also secured the one hundred dollars by approved paper.

Catharine Gee, aged 23, of Waverly, Ohio, was bitten by a mad dog, the teeth tearing through the flesh at the wrist. It bled copiously, and as she walked the mile to her home, she sucked the blood from the wound and spit it out. All the treatment she received she got from an old woman neighbor, who claimed to have an antidote for all animal poisons, and she recovered entirely, while another person who was slightly scratched by the teeth of the same dog died of hydrophobia in a few days. Doctors say that the bleeding and sucking had more to do with saving the girl's life than that of the old woman's medicines.—New York Sun.

Many of the cheap sponges sold on the street's, says the American Druggist, are second-hand. They are obtained around the hospitals in large cities after they have been used and thrown away. These cast-away sponges are gathered up by people who make a business of it, and sold very cheap. Raw brown sponges are safer, therefore, than the bleached ones wherever obtained.—Sanitary Era.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

POPULAR SUITS FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 10 YEARS OLD.

Recent Novelties Introduced in Both Gold and Silver Jewelry—A Long Cloak that Affords Extra Warmth and Is Becoming to Stout Figures.

The long dolman mantle, a front and back view of which is here illustrated, is one of the popular models in long cloaks this season, and is especially becoming and desirable to ladies with stout figures, as well as elderly ladies who require extra warm wraps.

LONG DOLMAN MANTLE.

The model from which the cut was made was an imported garment of black plush. It was wadded and quilted with satin of the same color. Rich passementerie and stripes of feather trimming, one of which is put round the upright collar to look like fringe, give the mantle a very elegant appearance. The boa trimming in front is made of a feather stripe five and a half inches wide, sewn together at the edges. The loose eleven inches long ends of the latter, like the pointed ends of the sleeves, are caught into cornets of passementerie seven and a quarter inches long, and finished with chenille fringe five and a half inches deep. The under sleeve, which is joined to the upper one inside, keeps the arms warm, while the lower loose parts of the dolman sleeves are turned under to give a pointed end, and this is caught into the passementerie cornet already mentioned. These pointed sleeves are decidedly pleasing, having the effect of making the wearer appear taller than she is.

Novelties in Jewelry.

In the novelties brought out is apparent the tendency to the employment of combination of metals in the decoration of both gold and silver jewelry; the continued use of fine enamels in all directions; the association of beautifully colored stones, whether precious or not; the increased popularity of the English brooch; the acceptance of the silver deposit process in the decoration of various classes of articles, and the association of oxidized silver and gold in personal ornaments.

The very newest thing in hair pins are oxidized silver ones, on the tops of which sometimes appear knobs of gold, sometimes alternate knots and cords of gold and silver, and sometimes the silver top is inlaid with little gold designs representing bugs, flowers or other objects.

This association of oxidized silver and gold is also introduced in new bracelets, the bracelet proper being of silver inlaid with gold, and mounted with a gold or silver coin as best suits the fancy of the buyer. These bracelets, by the by, afford a pleasing manner in which to preserve antique coins or valued pocket pieces.

Some exceedingly pretty things are out in both gold and silver filigree. Conspicuous among the former are ear rings and brooch consisting of flat circles of gold filigree, set here and there with small but fine brilliants.

A decided novelty in silver jewelry is a cluster of flowers with their leaves, forming quite a large spray, and designed as garniture for the coiffure or corsage, as may be desired.

Recent importations of Genoa filigree afford some entirely new patterns in silver jewelry. The conventional gondola, mandolin and tambourine now divide favor with modern designs popular in gold jewelry. The flower pins in silver filigree are very beautiful in effect, especially those that show centers of gold.

Birds' Plumage for Dress Garniture.

The desire for trimmings of bird plumage is growing in London, Paris and Berlin. In the latter city swansdown is all colors is being used instead of lace on ball dresses. Mrs. "Bonanza" Mackay has decided to possess a cloak made from the breasts of the birds of paradise. The breast is nearly heart shape, the upper portion being like the finest plush of a deep seal brown color, while the lower shades are of a pink terra cotta. The cloak will require about 500 of these beautiful birds, and to secure them Mrs. Mackay has sent two skillful marksmen direct to New Guinea, who are now engaged in the wholesale slaughter. Imitations of this costly mantle will be hard to manufacture.

New Suits for Boys.

The "Primer Kilt," shown in the cut, is for boys from 2 to 6 years of age.

POPULAR SUITS FOR BOYS.

This very convenient garment is made in one piece, the jacket and kilt being attached. It is not only most attractive, but has the merit of being quickly put on, and is not easily disarranged.

The remaining figure in the cut represents the "Thistle" suit, and is designed for boys from 4 to 12 years of age, or until they become too large for knickerbockers. The jacket buttons close to the neck, and has a circular collar and narrow corded side seam plaitings with a half belt in the back.

The First Steam Ram.

The first ironclad steam rams used in warfare by the United States were constructed upon the Mississippi by James B. Eads, the civil engineer

FROM FINDLAY.

The Town Not What it Was.

THE INDEPENDENT'S Dalton correspondent writes from Findlay, under the date of January 9.

The boom is not as great as some would have us believe, and everything is quiet here now. The only topic here is, who will be the appointed mayor of this city, as the elected mayor died, and the council stands a political tie. Both sides stand firm. The jail is fast filling with culprits, and if something isn't done soon it will be crowded. The mail facilities here are very poor, as the room is small, and there is not a sufficient number of clerks, who all happen to be of the tender sex. Last night the K. of P. band and hundreds of people left for Columbus to attend the inauguration of Governor Foraker.

Ohio must brace up if she wishes to keep her reputation for furnishing public men. In the present Congress fifty-one of the members were born in this State, thirty-nine were born in Pennsylvania, and thirty-eight in Ohio. Next comes Kentucky with twenty-four, Virginia with twenty one, North Carolina with nineteen, and Massachusetts with but sixteen. The great State of Texas has but one native at the capital.—New York Sun.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh While not immediately fatal it is amoung the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ill the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

Mrs. D. W Bliss, wife of President Garfield's old physician, died at Washington a few days ago.

"Regulate the Regulator" with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, the great blood remedy. 120 doses for $1.00. All druggists.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars; order direct.

NOTE.—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency, or money refunded, even after one year's trial.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The gatekeeper at the railroad crossing should be a man of signal abilities.

A party paid ten dollars for a horse at an auction sale. The horse was lame, bruised all over, had the scratches, and was terribly "galled." A bottle of Salvation Oil, costing 25 cents was used, and in two weeks you would not have known the animal. It is now valued at two hundred dollars.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain - of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly; 16 pp; $1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York.

The tally sheet forgery cases at Columbus, O. have been assigned for hearing January 23

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it does not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

Deafness Can't Be Cured by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold anp let it remain to irritat the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzy for chronic case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

He ate green cucumbers;
They made him quite sick;
But he took a few "Pellets"
That cured him right quick.
An easier physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.

Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

Protean, the first white resident of Dakota, was found frozen to death near Fort Bennett a few days ago. He was ninety three years old, and since a small child had lived with the Indians. He had acted as a scout and interpreter for Generals Custer, Harney, Sibley and Sully.

Mr D. I. Wilcoxon, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly

A cotton boom creates a business bustle.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. D,
181 Pearl st., New York. 23-6m

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

A total of one thousand eight hundred and forty sacks of foreign mail was received by the New York post-office during the first two days of the new year. Each bag will average about one hundred pounds of mail matter.

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltzy will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 2

Alexander Duncan, of London, Eng., has given Yale College $20,000 to be used as the university authorities may deem best. Mr. Duncan graduated from Yale in the class of 1825.

Don't Experiment

You cannot afford to waste time experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung, and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 6

The coinage at the mints during December, 1887, was $5,762,637, of which $2,785,200 were standard dollars.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

The public debt was reduced $14 584,650 during December, and $116,386,903 during the year just closed.

Found at Last.

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medecine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O. 51—1y

The detective who is so fond of spotting everybody should have his dog spotted.

If once you burst a dollar,
Like ice it melts away;
A quarter in Bull's Cough Syrup,
Will keep for many a day.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient's a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio

The Canton Democrat says that a picked nine of Canton boys will come to Massillon on Wednesday and try the Massillon high school nine in a game of base ball.

The Western blizzards come South to get warm.

Don'ts

let that cold of your's run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh, or into pneumonia, or consumption. Catarrh is disgusting; pneumonia is dangerous; consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy, and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead. All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and know how it is, themselves" Bottle only 5 cents. Ask any druggist,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED JAN. 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. In this it is one there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

MASSILLON.

To manufacturers, Massillon offers the shipping facilities afforded by four railroads, touching eleven terminal points, the Ohio canal, and the facilities for the transaction of business offered by two telegraph companies, three express companies and a telephone company. Its natural advantages are great coal mines, stone quarries furnishing building stone and sand for either glass or iron furnaces, and beds of clay for building brick and fire brick. It has good schools, churches, plenty of amusements and social advantages, making it a pleasant place of residence.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888.

"The repentant sinner may return." The bolting senators should bear this in mind.

Senator Ingalls is preparing a speech in which he will reply to the President's message.

It would be peculiarly appropriate should Stark county's Senator Snyder lead in handling the subject, "How shall we mend our roads."

The over-worked members of Congress each want clerks. Well, they can give themselves clerks. If they will then deputize the clerks to carry on the whole business, possibly we can get something done.

A mayor must not be autocratic in his appointments, nor should a city council forget that it is the mayor's unquestioned prerogative to appoint his own policemen. The council may only refuse from reasonable causes.

Indiana proposes soon to establish a daily weather service, dividing the State into one hundred districts for the purpose. What is the national bureau for, that states feel the necessity of taking their own observations?

The New York Sun has very plainly said, "we observe that the success of the Dow law in Ohio is going to attract attention in New Jersey." This is testimony from a good Democratic source. But come to think about it, nobody objects to the Dow law, these days.

A yet unopened street in a neighboring city gets a $3,420 bridge. The motto there is "first get your bridge, the houses will come to it." Massillon only gets a forty-foot bridge over the Ohio canal, on a prominent avenue in the heart of town. And THE INDEPENDENT is "maniacal" in calling attention to this thing. Down with the bloody shirt!

The New York Sun is forever insisting that the preservation of the Democratic party is worth more than the establishment of a high or low tariff, good or bad government. According to the The Sun, not what the thing is made of, but the thing itself is valuable, be it made of anything. It is a bad principle. Good government is worth more than all the parties that ever were, or ever will be.

The Canton Repository complains because an intelligent policeman in that town, on being asked by a stranger the location of the Adams express office, was unable to answer. What does the Repository expect, when the appointing power may select whom he will for positions on the force, without regard to physical or mental fitness, but always with regard to political record? When Ohio cities get good policemen it is attributable to luck, pure luck.

The Art Review has this interesting and instructive paragraph: "A bibliopegist is a bibliophile with a special regard for bookbindings. A bibliophobist is a book miser. A bibliophobiac is a book hater. A bibliophile is a book lover. A bibliokleptist is a stealer of valuable books. Mr. Lenox, who would not let Prescott see his Mexican manuscripts, was a bibliotaph, and Sam Pepys was a bibliokept. Bibliolarly is the worship of books."

THE WOOL TARIFF.

Col. W. A. Taylor, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has pitched into Columbus Delano on the wool tariff question in a regular swash buckler style, and attempts to support his crude assertions by an array of statistics which are not correct, and even seem to have the appearance of being doctored to suit his purpose. Mr Delano may not consider the article worthy of a reply, but the words and the figures of the author will go out among the many readers of the Enquirer, and be taken as truthful by hundreds who do not stop to think and examine for themselves.

He divides the time intervening between 1827 and 1883 into five periods, the first four being of ten years each, the fifth being seventeen years; viz., from 1867, the year of the passage of the wool tariff, to 1883, when a slight reduction in it was made. And while he shows that during the above mentioned seventeen years, the average price of wool was lower than during the previous forty years, he attempts to show that it was in consequence of the tariff.

The following are his figures, by the side of which are placed those given by the author of the special report of the Treasury Department on "Wool and the Manufactures of Wool," an official document which should be taken as reliable by the Enquirer's correspondent:

	AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND. Official.	Enquirer
1867	47½	61
18 8	36½	43
1869	36	40
1870	34½	37
1871	43	46
1872	64½	50
1873	61	41
1874	49½	40
1875	48½	39
1876	42½	3
1877	40	35
1878	45½	34
1879	34½	39
188	47	30
1881	45	24
1882	42½	25
1883	42½	25
Average price per pound 45 cents		"37½ cents."

Thus at the outset we see he is incorrect, as there is quite a margin between 45 cents and "37½ cents." yet notwithstanding, the above shows a lower average than during the previous forty years. But this decline is not a consequence of the operation of a tariff, but it is in consequence of the immense increase of wool grown in new foreign countries, as well as in the new States and Territories of the United States, within the last twenty years. Previously, the world's supply was mainly derived from Europe and from those countries of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean and Black seas, and the United States; but since that time wool growing in Australia, New Zealand, and in the Argentine Republic has reached vast proportions. It is estimated that in the latter country alone there are at present 80,000,000 sheep. From that country we have been receiving no wool for a number of years, and it is owing to the operation of the tariff in connection with the heavy shrink of this wool that has prevented our wool markets from having been flooded with it. And it is owing to the operation of the tariff that domestic wool has brought as high an average as 45 cents during the last twenty years, and but for it, wools from all those countries would have been forced in upon our markets, and we should have seen Ohio wool coming down in price which would have led to the extermination of her flocks. Is this a result which "Taylor" and President Cleveland are aiming to bring about? How is it possible for the wool growers of Ohio on their high priced lands and with the prices they are obliged to pay for labor, to successfully compete with the wool growers of those countries where land is practically cheap and labor is cheap, without the protecting arm of Government? We should like to have Mr. Taylor or President Cleveland explain how.

If then without protection, we are unable to grow wool on our high priced lands, what shall we do with them? We are losing our hold on the markets of the world for our cereal productions; India and South America are gaining on us; wheat has been low in our domestic markets for the last few years, and with average crops will continue to remain so. To withdraw the principle of protection from farming and manufacturing interests would tend to destroy our present complex system of diversity of labor and employment, out of which are evolved the highest order of civilization, and send us back to the condition of Russian serfs.

STOP DELAYING.

Whether Police-officer Pepper is innocent or guilty of his alleged misconduct while on the force, does not affect his right to a speedy hearing by the council committee on police, composed of Messrs. Clutz, Volkmor and Oehler.

This committee was instructed to investigate the charges on Wednesday night, and to report at the next meeting, which was held on last Wednesday night. Mr. Pepper has gone to them several times, and they, on one pretext and another, have refused to open the matter. It is their duty, in law and in common justice, to allow this man to exculpate himself if he can, and every good citizen hopes that he can.

Too many people think that Officer Pepper's case and the confirmations of the mayor's police nominations, have some bearing on each other. They are entirely distinct. If the Democratic members of the committee think that they can affect this other matter in any way, by holding back the Pepper case indefinitely they are mistaken.

Since December 27, John Pepper has been under a cloud, removed from office, and charged in an affidavit with breaking the ordinances of this city. By neither mayor nor council has he been heard. He is entitled to trial, demands a trial, and has a right to trial. THE INDEPENDENT is not upholding Officer Pepper, nor does it propose to condemn him until the proper time has arrived. But it believes in giving every man a fair chance. His term does not expire until January 21, and if he is acquitted he must be reinstated for that time.

ENGLAND NEEDS NO STARK COUNTY WHEAT.

How do the farmers of the United States like Mr. Grover Cleveland's idea of closing up the business of the wool growers of this country by removing the tariff, which at present is so unfair in many particulars that it is even now slowly permitting what the President would force? How do they like the idea of 1,020,000 flock-masters turning their grazing lands into wheat fields? Well, they do not like it.

But will they be intelligent enough at the next election, to return a Congress and a President to prevent such a consummation? The farmers have enough to do to market their present product, without one million new competitors. They know, or ought to know, that they must now depend upon a home market. England, able to buy wheat in India, raised on land which pays a tax, per acre, of but 47 cents in our money, which is cultivated by native labor paid ten cents a day, neither needs nor can afford to buy Stark county wheat, grown on land worth one hundred dollars an acre.

When the editor of THE INDEPENDENT paid the mayor $2.50 road tax, this morning, it occurred to him that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

The bolting senators can do nothing better than to publicly proclaim their repentance. They cannot vote to undo what they have done and preserve their personal integrity.

If the Carroll Chronicle chose to discuss the wool tariff question with any regard to fairness, it would never venture to intimate that there is any conflict of interest between the growers of coarse and fine wools, in the United States.

The headlines over a card signed by "Justice," proposing to reduce the surplus by turning over to the soldiers and widows of soldiers the difference between gold and the depreciated currency in which they were paid, were made to say that the author was a veteran himself. This inference was a natural one, but, strange to say, the proposition originated from one who is personally disinterested.

And they were all with one accord in the same place. The place was Carrollton. They were the wool growers who did not propose to let Mr. Grover Cleveland's attempt to kill their business pass unanswered. And when Mr. Cook, who had made unto them a free trade speech, exclaimed while their protectionist orator was yet addressing them, "You're a liar," they arose and put him out. They mean business in Carroll county.

For perfect examples of modern asininity the Arbuckle letters have never been beaten. Any woman, who like Miss Campbell, has been compelled to receive love lorn epistles signed by "Baby," consisting of h's and k's connected by verbs, ought to have one hundred thousand dollars.

The last thing one would ever suppose liable to become a craze, is a craze for saving money. Yet it is even so. It started in Boston. The rule is that the disciples of this fashion must never spend a dime. Let come what may, whenever he receives a dime piece, it must be locked up. It is said that the savings of a few months thus stored, will surprise everyone. It is a poor commentary on human restraint, that very few can successfully save their small coins. But money will burn a hole in most people's pockets, and so this latest craze ought not to be disapproved.

This is the way the New Orleans Picayune waves the bloody shirt. The Picayune is a Democratic newspaper:

The fight is worth making. As we have said, the victory is already won; but it is one thing to win a victory and another to gather its fruits. The friends of General Nicholls are strong enough in this city to send from seventy to eighty delegates to the State Convention. But they must first vote, and then see to it that their votes are counted.

Republicanism having been crushed out of existence, it is now a battle between factions of the Democracy to see which can crush the other. But "it is one thing to win a victory and another to gather its fruits."

HOW THEY DO IT IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Picayune (Dem.) of January 5, thus describes the beauties of Southern pre-election methods. The experience is furnished by S. J. Kohlman, who is a supporter of Governor Nicholls, in his factional fight against Governor McEnery. Republicanism has been suppressed to such an extent that no candidate has been nominated. The attention of Democratic newspapers, who declare the southern outrages to be all bosh, is directed to this clipping:

The only means of communication between Bayou Sara and Tunica is by river. I had engaged to leave Bayou Sara on this steamer, and went aboard about 3:30 a. m. I entered its cabin and was awaiting an opportunity to engage a stateroom, when my attention was suddenly attracted by a young man, named Harry, a clerk of Dr. Mumford's, shouting to me, "why, that man is taking your valise!" and on looking around, I found that a man had suddenly seized it, and rushing out on deck had violently hurled it into the river.

I saw at a glance that it was a preconcerted effort at violence, though I had never lain eyes on the man before. This man proved to be Bennett Barrow, son of Captain John Barrow, a McEnery candidate to the State senate.

After he had thrown overboard my valise, containing all my effects, he quickly advanced upon me before I could realize the situation, and demanded that I leave the boat instantly, for, said he, applying the vilest epithet, "no Nicholls man can come to West Feliciana; this is a McEnery parish. We have too —— many Nicholls men in it already."

At this juncture he and two others followed me up with all kinds of murderous threats, but through the intercession of Mr. Charles Francis, of New Orleans, my life was spared. It must be understood that I molested nobody, spoke to nobody nor attempted to interfere with anyone at any time, in any manner. Simply because my convictions may have antagonized their man Barrow he saw fit to rob me of all my effects, and would have committed murder on the merest pretext.

Presently I went to the cabin, when Barrow again approached me and told me in so many words that if I attempted to leave the boat at any point in West Feliciana I would never leave it alive, if he would have to kill me himself. I replied to him that I was peaceably inclined, that I would avoid a quarrel at all hazards, but I expected to land if I desired.

This seemed to infuriate him, whereupon he swore that he had four men aboard who would do the work for him if he but gave the command. He then produced a shotgun, came back into the cabin, and with a view of intimidating me leveled it in my direction. Before leaving the boat he again cautioned me that I would suffer the consequences if I attempted to say one word in vindication of Nicholls in his presence or in his parish.

It is needless to say that I continued my journey to Natchez.

SHAKE!

The Science of Palmistry—What Shaking Hands Reveals.

"George Francis Train is as loony as a wildcat on many subjects, no doubt," remarked a physician the other day, "but there is a good deal of method in his madness about one thing."

"What's that?"

"Shaking hands. I don't blame him for disliking promiscuous hand shaking; it has many unpleasant features."

"What can you tell by the shake of a man's hand?"

"A good deal. Why, I can pick out the people in a crowd with whom I shake hands, who have kidney disease, and they don't know it!"

"I don't understand you. Do you pretend to say there is anything peculiar in their 'shake'?"

"No, not in the 'shake' but in the 'feel' of the hand."

"Please explain what you mean."

"A hot dry hand shows inactivity of the skin. The skin is the third kidney. We sweat out as much water through the skin as we pass off through the kidneys."

"How much is that?"

"In health, several pints a day. In the summer we sweat more than in the winter, but in health there is a constant though invisible escape of moisture through the skin. In the palm of the hand, there are from two to three million little sweat pores. The sweat-glands are a great help to the kidneys, and when working healthfully in the summer, the kidneys can and do take a much-needed recreation. You can prove this, if you notice that you pass less fluids in summer than in winter, if skin and kidneys are healthy.

"You will be surprised if you shake hands with a company of people, to see how many hands feel hot and dry. Haven't you noticed it?"

"I don't think I have. But what can be done in such cases?"

"Only one thing can be done, and that is to get the kidneys at work again by a very thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure, and giving yourself a sponge or wet cloth rubbing (with warm or cold water, whichever is the most agreeable) night and morning. Use only the best soap on the body in such cases. Indeed, soap isn't necessary oftener than once a week. Vigorous rubbing with a well-wrung towel, followed by like rubbing with a dry warm towel is recommended.

"Palmistry is a modern science that is quite a fad with fashionable people nowa-days, but there is a good deal more in it than the professional palm-readers yet have found out."

Foreign Woolen Mills Running on Sundays.

The New York Nation (free trade) makes the statement that fifty-eight per cent. of the manufacturing establishments of Prussia are run on Sunday. It is also a well-known fact that many of them are run until late at night, yet the wages paid for these long hours are less by one half than those paid to the similar class of operatives in the United States, who labor only sixty hours per week. This cheapness of production of European goods is one of the most potent causes for the low prices of American wool. Wages cannot be reduced in American mills with one-half the ease with which the price of raw material can be reduced; therefore, when the manufacturer is compelled to lower the price of his goods to prevent the foreign manufacturer from driving him out of market, the only way he can cheapen his product is to pay less for his wool; hence the grower in the United States is directly injured by any lessening of the protective duties on goods. That which we most strongly favor is an increase in the duties on manufactures of wool, without any decrease of the duties upon raw material.—Justice, Bateman & Co.'s Circular.

Pioneers of the Press.

The first newspapers published in this country were the following:

First newspaper—Colonial Press, Boston, 1690.

First political paper—Journal, New York, 1733.

First daily paper—Advertiser, Philadelphia, 1774.

First religious paper—Recorder, Chillicothe, O., 1814.

First agricultural paper—American Farmer, Baltimore, 1818.

First commercial paper—Prices Current, New Orleans, 1822.

First penny paper—Morning Post, New York, 1833.

First independent paper—Herald, New York, 1835.

First illustrated paper—News, Boston, 1853.

First religious daily—Witness, New York, 1870.

First illustrated religious paper—Weekly, New York, 1871.

First paper west of the Mississippi—Republican, St. Louis, 1808.

First illustrated daily in the world—Graphic, New York, 1873.

First woman's rights paper—Lily, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1847.—The Press and Printer.

What "Peculiar" Means.

Applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the word Peculiar is of great importance. It means that Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from other preparations in many vital points, which make it a thoroughly honest and reliable medicine. It is Peculiar in a strictly medicinal sense: first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are prepared; third, in the process by which the active curative properties of the medicine are secured. Study these points well. They mean volumes. They make Hood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar in its curative powers, as it accomplishes wonderful cures hitherto unknown, and which give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a clear right to the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Salt Rheum

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A fine line of Commercial Stationery in stock at this office.

SOUNDED UNDER THE SEA.

A COMPLETE TRANSLATION OF THE CLICKS OF THE CABLE.

A Movement in Paris to Establish More Friendly Relations Between France and Russia — Dynamiters' Trial Postponed. Various Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—One of the latest fads in Paris is the attempt by a few enterprising and patriotic souls to inaugurate in a mild form a sort of Russomania in the circles which give vogue to new ideas. To be sure it can hardly be expected that Russian customs will be adopted to any extent in the French capital even in deference to the edicts of fashion.

The Gaul has a horror of tea, which he never drinks except as medicine, and even Madame Adam, who heads the movement to draw the two nations into closer sympathy, could not succeed in making the Russian "Samovar" tolerated by the visitors.

Despite the praises lavished upon them by some of the best critics, the works of Gogol, Turquenief and Tolstoi have obtained few readers in France, and one look at the Russian alphabet would be sufficient to deter the average Gaul from desiring a further acquaintance with the language of those whom his is accustomed to consider as his allies of the future. It has suddenly dawned upon the French mind after an interval of more than thirty years that it was an ungracious act to carry away the few articles of booty appropriated from the ruins of Sebastopol, and the appeal of Madame Adam to restore the sphinxes which ornamented the facade of the naval club in the city on the Black sea, and which have now stood for three decades in the garden of the Tuileries, has excited much attention and comment, mostly favorable to the project.

The cross and bell of the church of St. Vladamir, too, which are respectively at the Hotel De Cluny, and Notre Dame should also be restored, says the madame whose fiery patriotism and hatred of Germany have been evinced by her appeals to the compatriots to ostracise all German music, especially that of Wagner. No one can see any impropriety in this restitution, and who can doubt that Russia, and particularly the city of Sebastopol, will gratefully recognize this indication of good feeling on the part of the French nation, tardy though it be. The flags which were captured in the Crimea have became the prey of the moth, and the cannon were melted into gaseliers, which light the Boulevard de Sebastopol, but the sphinxes can reach the Russian city just in time to ornament the new building of the Nabai club, now nearly completed.

A grumbler in the Figaro speaks of the French cannon lost in Russia in 1812 and now in the court yard of the Kremlin at Moscow, and asks if the czar has shown any disposition to restore them, but the probabilities are that the sphinxes, the cross and the bell will go back to Sebastopol, teaching, says one French journalist, a lesson to Germany, where every mantelpiece bears a clock stolen from the invaded provinces in the war of 1870.

British Pilgrims Received.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The pope has received the British Pilgrims who were presented by the Duke of Norfolk. The pope, replying to an address presented to him by the Pilgrims, said he felt grateful for the interest Queen Victoria took in her Catholic subjects, and prayed for her prosperity, as that of her nation, whom he loved and admired. He hoped for the restoration of peace between the different parts of the kingdom, and that the irritating questions which now divide it would be settled, and reason and equity take their place.

Spent a Sleepless Night.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The emperor slept badly last night. He had an interview lasting half an hour with Prince William yesterday.

Advices from San Remo say that the crown prince's throat continues to improve. His voice is good and his health excellent. He both drove and walked to-day.

Tidings of Stanley.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorer, writes from Cairo under date of December 30 that the news that Stanley had reached Emin Bey had arrived at Cairo. More definite advices expected shortly.

Dynamiters' Trial Postponed.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Thomas Callan, formerly of Lowell, Mass., and Michael Harkins, of Philadelphia, the alleged dynamiters, were arraigned in court again to-day, and both pleaded not guilty. Their trial was postponed until the next session.

Died From His Wounds.

PARIS, Jan. 12. M. Raynaud, director of the telegraph school in the boulevard St. Germain, died to-day from the effects of the wounds he received a few days ago at the hands of M. Milmaud, an engineer, who shot him with a revolver.

Left for Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Salisbury left to-day for Liverpool, where he addresses a meeting. He made several short speeches at various stations along the route and received numerous ovations.

Five Americans Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Five Americans were arrested in this city last evening for connection with the recent robbery of Hesmolin's jewelry store in the Boulevard Madeleine.

Donned the Prison Garb.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—Mr. Wilfred Blunt quietly donned the prison garb to-day, and has resigned himself to performing the duties and obeying the rules of the prison.

An English Gun Boat to the Rescue.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British gun boat Forrester, laden with marines, has started for the island of Lewis to quell the disturbance among the crofters there.

No Rising Against Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—The porte has received an official dispatch from Jeddah, denying the truth of reports of a rising against the Christians.

A Dangerous Fog Prevailing.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dense fog prevails on the coast, which is increasing, and the danger to shipping is considered very great.

An Express Train Robbed.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 12.—The Mexican Central passenger train, which arrived here this morning, was held up last evening, three hundred miles south of El Paso, by eight train robbers. The robbers were Americans, and armed to the teeth. They robbed the express car, getting quite a sum of money, but leaving a large quantity of silver, which was too heavy to carry. They then took to the mountains. There were no casualties. Details are very meagre.

Maryland's Governor Inaugurated.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12.—Hon. Elihu Jackson was inaugurated governor of Maryland to-day. He was sworn in in the senate chamber at noon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Lent will begin this year on February 15.

Wheat is bringing 85 cents in the Massillon market.

Gust Sailer left for Mt. Union Monday morning, to take the commercial course.

Hart's comedy company will go from Massillon to Alliance.

Mr. J. W. Gillespie has become local editor of the Alliance Review.

The next dance of the winter series wil be given at the Hotel Conrad on January 20.

Fred McEwen has moved to Alliance to accept a day position in the telegraph office.

The tally sheet forgery cases at Columbus, O. have been assigned for hearing January 23

The annual threat of a Canton capitalist or capitalists to build a theatre has just been made.

Salem will be lighted with three hundred and thirty 25-candle power incandescent electric lights.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on January 28, visible pretty generally. It will occur in the evening.

A descriptive illustrated lecture upon the city of Washington will be delivered soon in the opera house.

A postoffice has been established at Aultman, Stark county, with Oziah W. Smith as postmaster.

The strike of the operatives at the works of the Massillon Stone and Brick Company has been settled.

Preaching at the Disciple church, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7:30 p. m. No services to night.

The quarterly session of District Assembly, No. 18, K. of L., was held at Canton yesterday. Nothing of consequence was done.

Dr. James Hedley will deliver a lecture in this city on February 7, under the management of the People's Lecture Course.

Reed & Co. made 583,632 bottles and fruit jars in the month of December, 1887, and expect to beat this record during the year.

Prof. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer, will lecture in Massillon in February, unless previously arranged theatrical dates prevent.

Twenty letter boxes were received at the postoffice Tuesday morning, which will soon be located at convenient spots throughout the city.

A horse belonging to Charles Snyder ran away this morning, and wrecked the buggy to which it was hitched. It had not been tied.

The next meeting of the Central convocation of the Episcopal church will be held in Steubenville, commencing on Monday, January 30.

It is always necessary that the name of the sender should accompany any thing intended for publication. There are no exceptions.

The vestry of the Evangelical St. John's church presented a gold watch and chain to Rev. O. W. Shettler on New Year's day.

The funeral of Miss Susie Nankivil took place Saturday afternoon from the residence of Clement Russell, Esq., on Tremont street.

J. T. McCullough has resigned his position as revenue collector for the Massillon district, and will be succeeded by G. W. Crites, of Canal Dover.

The Ravenna Daily Republican will be a thing of the past after January 21, unless the business men wake up, and give it the support it needs and deserves.

Miss Milan, a young lady living near Clark's coal bank, died Monday of consumption. The funeral took place at St. Joseph's Catholic church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The ladies sewing society of St. Timoth's church, will endeavor to raise the four hundred dollars, still due upon the rectory, without resorting to any scheme of entertainment.

Akron appears to have been struck by the latest craze in the amusement line, bowling, and there are flattering prospects that the city will soon have a bowling club, or, in fact, several of them. —Times.

George A. Latour, formerly of the Baldwin theatre company, to-day joined the Madison Square party, who, with local assistance, will soon produce three sterling plays, for the benefit of Hart Post.

The teachers of Tuscarawas township will hold a meeting in West Brookfield on Saturday, January 21, for the purpose of arranging a teacher's institute, and considering educational matters. All friends of education are invited.

The U. C. D. club met Monday night at the home of Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Jones on East Tremont street, and for the principal subject discussed the manners and customs of the ancients as described by Homer.

Mr. Harry Beatty took a fine exhibition of Wyandotte chickens to the annual show of the Wheeling Poultry and Pet Stock association this week, and brought home the second, third and fourth premiums. There were one thousand fowls in the display.

John R. Walter and Margaret Wendling have been appointed administrators of the estate of Jacob B. Wendling deceased.

Mr. H. D. Merriman, an old and respected citizen living north of town, died Saturday of consumption. The remains were interred in the Massillon cemetery Monday afternoon.

Charley Kouth, a young man of rare qualities and promising future, died, on Saturday, at Elton, of typhoid fever. He was a great favorite among his companions and his loss will be felt by all who knew him.

License to wed have been issued to Elmer E. Lenhart, of Justus, and Mede E. Eberly, of Navarre; to Peter Louis and Ada Riche, of Canton; to Harmon Kessner and Christiana Wagner, of Massillon.

A leap year dance is being arranged by the ladies, of course, to be held on January 27. While the masculine mind is supposed to be in dense ignorance as to details, it is said that the affair is to be as elaborate, as it doubtless will be pleasant.

Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., decided Monday night to hold an old fashioned reunion, in the Masonic Temple, on the evening of Washington's birthday. A banquet will be served, which will be followed by dancing.

Persons now calling for advertised letters at the post-office must pay for a one cent stamp which will be placed on them. This rule has not been observed in Massillon until within three weeks, although it has been established by the department for a long time.

The United Press dispatches say that the Hon. T. C. Snyder, "senator from Youngstown," did thus and so at the inauguration yesterday. This will be a grievous disappointment to the senator, who proudly claims a residence in Stark.

The addresses of the city subscribers to the weekly edition of this paper come in slowly. The matter should be given attention at once, as the mail carriers will be greatly perplexed after February 1, if the full address is not printed on each paper.

The following are the newly-elected directors of the Agricultural Society: H. D. Brown, Bethlehem; William Essig, Perry; D. M. Niswonger, Marlboro; T. S. Richards, Lake; George Lozer, Washington; P. J. Palmer, Jackson; A. M. Wise, Plain.

Dallas welcomes tramps. It has made them build fifteen miles of turnpike road and grade many miles of public roads, and therefore the town is disposed to receive the tramps very cordially and extend them a shovel in one hand and a pick in the other.—Houston Herald.

Messrs. Charles Young and Frank Hemperly are in the possession of valuable information as to the thickness of the ice covering the Ohio canal, the depth of the water, and its temperature, which can be had upon application. Their knowledge was secured Wednesday, and came entirely unexpectedly.

Mrs. Sarah Wells, the wife of Mr. John Wells, and the mother of Mr. S. R. Wells, died yesterday afternoon at her home on the corner of Oak and Hill streets after a long and painful illness, during which she had all the sympathy and help that could be given by many friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everhard, Miss Marian, and Master Melville left Tuesday evening for California. They expect to be gone about six weeks, and will spend a great part of the time at Santa Barbara, where Mr. Everhard has relatives. They will be accompanied by Mrs. George H. Wallace as far as Missouri. Mr. Wallace, who has been spending the holidays here, left Monday for Washington, to take part in the proceedings of the wool congress.

An impudent addle-pated book agent is going the rounds of the city, and when the purchase of his books is declined, gives expression with great gusto to the senseless sentence, "We hear ducks, yes, we do!" While to the intelligent mind these words convey no meaning, unless it be that the speaker borders on imbecility, it affects the disposition like a shock to the crazy bone. Let the book agent beware!

Allman & Putman effected a lease Tuesday of the premises occupied as a clothing store by C. M. Whitman. Mr Whitman is now getting the old location of C. L. McLain & Co. into shape for the same business. Allman & Putman will throw their present room, the Whitman room, and Doxsee & Clemens' china department together. Doxsee & Clemens will vacate their present stand at the expiration of their lease, next fall, and L. A Koons will move in.

The Ohio State Board of Health reports new cases of diphtheria at Ashtabula, Clearport, West Salem, Columbus, Grove, Range, Nevada, Upper Sandusky, Hudson, Switzer, Marion, Whetstone, Wellsville, Westboro, and Columbus. New cases of typhoid fever at Westboro, Mattisonville, Upper Sandusky, South Salem, Marion, Burlington, Somerset. Scarlet fever at Salem, Independence, Elliston, Martin's Ferry, and Columbus. Measles at Hudson, Marion, Bucyrus, Blakeslee, Mt. Vernon, Quincy, and Potsdam.

The Massillon Choral Society will meet at Pioneer hall, Warwick block, Saturday evening, for the purpose of reorganizing for the spring season, H. F. Jones.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the the Society World.

S. C. Thompson is out of town on business.

Charles Royer, of Canton, was in the city last night.

The Cleveland Leader says that J. T. Brown is at the Prospect House.

Miss Mary Gage, of Moscow, Pa., is visiting Miss Myra Merwin, on South Mill street.

Supt. E. A. Jones, of this city, will lecture upon "School Sanitation" before the Akron sanitary convention, which will be held on January 25 and 26.

The Hon. Ellis Morrison, of water contract fame, dropped into town Sunday to meet his old friends, and see how the works are getting along.

Mrs. Fannie Searle, of Medina, the daughter of the late Rev. Anson Clark, formerly rector af St. Timothy's church, died a few days ago in Medina.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sheldon, Mrs. Andrew Everhart, and Miss Flora Everhart, of Colorado City, Col., are visiting Mrs. Peter Everhart, on the plains.

Mr. Harmon Kessner was married last night to Miss Tena Wagner, by the Rev. O. W. Shettler, at 7 o'clock. A reception was given at the residence of the bride, on Summit street, at which about forty guests were present.

Mrs. Herman Kaufman, of El Paso, Texas, who has been East for some months, and who has spent part of the time at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman, started for her home in the West, with the Everhard party, some days ago.

He Has Resumed.

Mr. Ed. Hering, the West Tremont street grocer, whose business embarassment was noted some weeks ago, has resumed, having succeeded in cancelling all his obligations, paying dollar for dollar. He is to be congratulated on having come out of his troubles so successfully.

Let's Fall back on the Whipping Post.

Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, as two prominent ladies of this city were walking on Canal street, in the very heart of the city, they were grossly insulted by some ruffian who made his escape before a policeman could be called. Attention has often been directed to the number of loafers who make regular loafing places of certain prominent street corners in Massillon, and even on Sunday they make themselves obnoxious by their indecent talk, which is often heard by ladies passing.

Imporant in Tuscarawas.

A meeting was held at the Sixteen school house on last Tuesday evening to consider the division of the township into two voting precincts. The meeting was represented by Stands, Pigeon Run, and Sixteen people. The subject of division was well discussed, after which a vote was taken, which was unanimously in favor of division. But as the meeting was not as well attended as it should have been, another will be called on Thursday evening, January 19, 1888, when a larger attendance is expected. All that are interested should be present if possible.

TIT-FOR-TAT.

A Very Proper Proceeding.

On Friday, Mr. Z. T. Shoemaker was compelled to pay a fine for chastising young George Krebs whom he caught in the act of stealing a piece of timber from the yards of the Pennsylvania Company He therefore began a counter action against Krebs, Monday morning, before Justice Rogers. The boy who had doubtless been instigated by his father to take the wood, pleaded guilty to stealing, and was fined five dollars and costs. There is altogether too much of this petty roguery going on, and it should be stopped.

THE LUCKY ONES.

Postmaster Howells Makes His Appointments.

Postmaster Howells has just recommended the appointment of the following as letter carriers: Charles E. Young, George Rink and Thomas Keenhan. He has named as substitutes, J. J. West, Charles T. Vogt and Wm. H. Miller. Mr Howells has not the power to appoint, but his recommendation is a virtual appointment. There were forty applicants all told. Each must give bond for five hundred dollars, and provide himself with a uniform.

Charles E. Young lives in the first ward and is a son of M. Young. He will probably be provided with a horse. George Rink once served gloriously in the city council, and is a man of might in the fourth ward. Thomas Keenhan is a first ward boiler maker. J. J. West is a second ward carpenter. Charles T. Vogt inhabits the fourth ward, and is by trade a blacksmith. Wm. Miller is a coal miner, whose home is in the third ward.

Thirty-five able-bodied Massillon men are consuming with the fire of ambition to become mail carriers, under the free delivery system. Four of them will probably be qualified, and then the other thirty-one will make the air blue with their denunciations of the fraud and favoritism which secured the appointment—Alliance Review.

WHAT THE COUNCIL DID NOT DO.

Only Four Legislators Appear, and Nothing is Done.

Those who expected that there would be some fun last night in the council chamber were disappointed. The four Democratic members came, but they did not look happy. The only slate they had was to force on the mayor's nominations for police. And as they could not get a quorum they were not in a very delightful frame of mind. Then, as time rolled on, Mr. Lieghley and Mr. Jarvis strolled in. That made six, a quorum and one over, with the majority Democratic. The faces of the quartette looked hopeful. One of their number would move to confirm the nominations when the time came, and by a vote of four to two they would carry their point. But before this could be done some one turned to the ordinance and showed the patriots that it would require five votes to confirm. Hope was deferred. Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Lieghley had mysteriously disappeared in the meantime, and the council, for lack of a quorum, adjourned.

It is commonly understood that the mayor's appointments are being opposed as being too representative of one organization and as catering to the liquor element. As the Democratic side of the council can only control four votes the nominations can easily be rejected, under the following clause from the ordinance governing such matters: "* * * it shall be lawful for the mayor to appoint four persons having the qualifications of electors, to serve as police and night watchmen within the city of Massillon * * * and all appointments provided for in this ordinance shall be subject to the approval of the council by a con-current vote of a majority of all the members elected to the same * * *."

THE BOOK OF THE PROPHET

Who Readeth the Heart of Louis, the Master of Highways.

And it came to pass that as the reign of Josiah, the ruler of the children of the chief city of the Tuscarawas, approached its end, Louis, whose surname was Limbach, lord and master of the highways and byways, sought his downfall, and on the ruins hoped to erect a tabernacle to his own greatness.

And Louis, while yet lord and master of the highways and byways, thought to ensnare Josiah, before the day of his power should end, and humble him before his people. And cunningly he thus plotted: "All these years that I have been lord and master of the highways and byways have I carefully collected taxes from mine enemies and those that hate me, and I have made friends of the mammon of unrighteousness by closing mine eye to their indebtedness. But now will I go to Josiah and say unto him, 'Behold, many of the children of the Tuscarawas I have I told to pay, and they have not paid. But it is written that they shall pay, and thou, Josiah, art the one to make them pay.' And when Josiah calls unto him his people, and commands them to settle forthwith, they will wax exceedingly wroth, and when the spring time comes, will say unto themselves, 'many years hath Louis, the lord of the highways and byways, let us go free, ye now cometh Josiah, our chief magistrate, who saith we must pay. Let us defeat Josiah, the avaricious, and place in his seat Louis, the wise and the just.'"

But Josiah warily said unto Louis, when the lord of the highways came thus unto him, "Go thou, Louis, and first affirm that thou hast tried to make the children of the Tuscarawas pay, and having so done, then do thou swear that under the law they may be made to pay. Prove thou this, and it shall be as thou sayest."

And Louis was exceedingly vexed, but the finger of scorn was upon him, and he did as Josiah commanded. And the children of the Tuscarawas rent their garments and cried aloud against Louis, who was seized with a very great fear. And the people said, "We will not have this man for chief ruler, nor will we have him for lord of the highways and byways. We will cast him from among us, and he shall grovel in the dust. He hath been faithless in few things, never shall he be made master of many."

A Noon Wedding.

In the presence of about thirty relatives, at high noon to-day, Mr. John Dielhenn, one of the most prominent Main street merchants, was married to Mrs. Mary A. Justus, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Wilson, of the First Methodist church, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. B. Wert, on North street. Mr. and Mrs. Dielhenn left about half past 2 on the Ft. Wayne road, to be gone two weeks. They will go to Cincinnati, and from there to New Orleans, stopping at the important cities between.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

Whereas, Death has entered the home of Brother and Sister Deitz and Lorne away two of their loving children, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Perry Grange, P. of H., hereby extend to them their heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of the Grange, a copy sent to the bereaved family and also to the Massillon Independent and Grange Bulletin for publication.

C. A. Krider,
Aaron G. Graber,
Mrs. M. Harzel,
Committee.

Massillon, O., January 7, 1888.

::::Great Dissolution Sale::::

We are positively going out of business. Now is your time to get big bargains in Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, Underwear, Flannels, Dress Goods, Table Linen and Shirtings.

$30,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods

Will be Slaughtered. Every dollar's worth of goods

Must be Sold

By March 1st.

This Sale will commence on

Wednesday, Jan. 4th

Now is the time to get bargains. On every thing that is kept in a First class Dry Goods store we

Have Made Prices

that will astonish you. Call and get our prices before you purchase elsewhere.

SIEBOLD & CRONE.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

NOT AT COST.

NO DISSOLUTION SALE.

NO SHELF-WORN GOODS.

EVERYTHING FRESH AND NEW.

THE BEST GOODS —FOR THE— LEAST MONEY OF ANY STORE IN THE CITY.

WE QUOTE A FEW OF OUR MANY BIG BARGAINS:

Conger's Chest Shield Scarlet Underwear worth $6 per suit for $5.

Real Camel's Hair Underwear worth $6 per suit for $5.

Conger's Chest Shield Scarlet Underwear worth $4 per suit for $3.

Natural Wool Underwear worth $3 per suit for $2.25.

Children's Underwear worth $1 per suit for 50c.

A stiff fur hat for $1.25.

Dickeys 50c per set or 5 sets for 70c.

FUR ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS A SPECIALTY.

SPANGLER & WADE,

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,

No. 4 EAST MAIN STREET, - MASSILLON, OHIO.

LADIES

Call and get a Piece of Fine

SHEET MUSIC

Given with every purchase at

UHLENDORFF & RUDOLPH'S,

THE LEADING JEWELERS,

WHITE FRONT NO. 10 S. ERIE STREET.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

—AND—

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated. How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases. TRIAL SENT Address DR. J. W. RAFF, & CO. 988 S. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

SALESMAN to sell nursery stock. Steady work. Prompt pay. Easy selling specialties. Outfit free. Write for terms. 27-2m G. S. WALES, Rochester, N. Y.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FORAKER'S SECOND TERM.

INAUGURAL PARADE AND CEREMONIES AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The City Crowded With Strangers, Public Officials, Clubs, and Private Citizens. The Governor Addresses a Lengthy Communication to the General Assembly.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—Governor J. B. Foraker was inaugurated here to-day with the most imposing and impressive ceremonies ever known at Ohio's capital. The principal exercises consisted of a reception and parade in which the entire Ohio National guard, including regiments of cavalry and artillery, and Republican clubs and civic organizations from all parts of the state and some other states took part.

Old residents say that never before have so many strangers attended an inaugural. Clubs from abroad began to arrive early and every five minutes one or two of them came marching up High street. Interest centered in the Cincinnati clubs. Word was given out that there would be the largest representation of them ever seen at an inaugural, and the more than local fame of the members made all anxious to see the Cincinnatians.

At 10:15 the first move in the inaugural exercises was made. At that hour the inaugural committees of the senate and the house, the executive inaugural committee, Major Brock, President Hayden, of the city council, and President Randall of the board of trade, who had been invited in the governor's coaches, took carriages and set out for the governor's residence. They were escorted by the first Cleveland troop of cavalry. Arriving at the executive mansion the officials entered and were ushered into the handsome parlors, where the governor, surrounded by friends, stood to receive them.

But a few minutes were spent in the exchange of greetings, and the governor accompanied by Hon. T. C. Snyder, senator from Noble, town, and followed by the committees, descended the steps, and, amid the shouts of the assembled crowd and the respectful salute of the soldiers, he entered his carriage.

The various committees followed in other carriages, and while the thousands that crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the street set up a mighty shout, the carriages and escort slowly proceeded back to the state house.

The street was packed with enthusiastic citizens, who yelled with a fervor that made His excellency stare in surprise. Ladies and all joined in the joyous demonstration, and hats, flags and handkerchiefs filled the frosty air. Many of the houses along the route were decorated.

The governor and escort were driven to the north gate of the state house grounds, and there, dismounting, proceeded to the executive office, whence, after a few minutes spent in further handshaking, the governor and Senator Snyder took up their march to the platform, erected on the esplanade at the head of the steps on the east side of the capitol.

There was a perfect sea of upturned faces presented to the distinguished gentlemen as they stepped out onto the esplanade. At the right were political clubs from all over the state, filling the immense space between the east gate and the State street fence. At the left were the troops, standing like statues, arms presented, a superb body of men. In front, directly at the foot of the stone steps, were the marshals and staff officers of the parade on their horses.

Governor Foraker, Senator Snyder, Rev. Dr. McChesney and the principal officers of the state stepped to the front of the platform and, when a degree of quiet had been obtained, Senator Snyder called the huge assembly to order.

The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Simon McChesney.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Senator Snyder said:

"The oath of office will now be administered by Chief Justice Owen."

The oath of office was administered in the usual manner, and then Senator Snyder for the last time stepped forward and went through the needless, but customary ceremony of "introducing" the governor. The introduction gave the throng another chance to cheer, and they eagerly seized it and set up a deafening shout. Then the governor delivered his address. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

"One week ago, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution, I sent you an annual message. It called your attention to all matters pertaining to state affairs, concerning which I desired to communicate with you.

"For this reason, it is not necessary to detain you now with the discussion of such topics. The few remarks I shall make at this time, will, therefore, be of a general nature. We are at the close of the first century of civilization and government on Ohio soil. It is a fitting time to recall our past achievements and the lessons they have taught. One hundred years ago to-day, our first settlement had not yet been made. This whole country was an unbroken wilderness. There were here no fields, or farms, or towns, or cities; no roads, canals or steamboats; no railways, telegraphs or telephones; no school houses, colleges or newspapers; no civilization and no civilized people. Except only the Indians, there was no one to govern or be governed.

"Nevertheless, events had transpired which were, with respect to us, of vast consequence and determining character. The independence of the United States had been achieved, and the new nation had taken its place among the nations of the earth. The constitution had been adopted and the thirteen original states had been bound together by its ties. Whatever hesitation and doubt had at any time existed as to the wisdom and propriety of controlling the government and destiny of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had passed away, and the ordinance of 1787 had been enacted. Thus it had been settled that we should not only become a part of the United States, but, what is still more important, that these hills and valleys should be dedicated to human liberty and that all our governmental structure, here to be erected, should rest upon the great fundamental truth, that religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government. The fortune that attended us in this regard cannot be exaggerated. It consisted, not simply in the consequences that resulted from the character of this instrument, but also in the fact that there probably was no time either before or afterward, when such an ordinance could have been adopted.

"All such efforts, previously made had failed, and almost immediately following, a struggle commenced, for its revocation or modification. The sentiment so developed against it would have been sufficient to have prevented it, but it was not sufficient to destroy it. It was destined to stand, and the result was, acceptable conditions that attracted the moving tides of emigration and quickly brought us, not only a freedom-loving, but a vigorous, enterprising, self-reliant, God-fearing and union-loving population.

"The ordinance was adopted July 13, 1787. The first settlement, consisting of forty-eight persons, was made at the mouth of the Muskingum, April 7, 1788. A few weeks later, on the 15th day of July, 1788, followed the inauguration of Ohio's first governor. The scenes presented on that occasion was widely different from that which is witnessed here to-day. The official record is brief, but it is both interesting and suggestive. It informs us that by the use of forest branches, a "bower" was erected on the site of Marietta, the seat of government, and that there all the inhabitants of the place had gathered. How large an audience they made may be inferred from the fact that on the first day of September following, the settlement numbered 132 souls, all told.

"General Arthur St. Clair, accompanied by the secretary and two judges, all of whom had been appointed by President Washington, to establish and administer the civil government of the territory, appeared with their commissions and were duly welcomed, on behalf of the people and presented to them, by Gen. Rufus Putnam. After the reading of their commissions and some highly appreciated remarks by the governor on the importance of good government, the ordinance of 1787 was read by the secretary. This was received with cheers that made the forests echo. The record further states that the exercises were throughout of such grave, formal and dignified character as to greatly impress all who were present.

"On the following Sabbath divine services were held, with special reference to, and as a part of the inauguration ceremonies. The minister preached a 'pioneer sermon' from the 5th, 6th and 6th verses of the nineteenth chapter of Exodus—'Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me, above all people: for all the earth is mine, and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation.'

"Such are the simple annals of that event. Except the bare statement that it was a powerful sermon, nothing is said as to the character of the minister's remarks. But with the text before us, we can safely assume what some of the thoughts were that entered into his discourse. At least, he might, with propriety, have likened their recent escape from the tyranny of England to the flight of the Hebrews; the forests that surrounded them, to the wilderness of Sinai; and the possessions upon which they were entering, to the land of Canaan. There was enough, in their situation, of striking similarity to that of the children of Israel, to make the injunctions and promises of the text impressively applicable.

"What now of the century upon which we are entering? Only God knows. It does not seem possible that there can be wrapt up in the next one hundred years so much of development as has been made during the last—and yet there may be more. The last fifty years have signally eclipsed the next preceding fifty. Had this truth been foretold, who could have given it credence? But whether we are to continue this marvelous march of of progress or not, we stand charged with responsibilities as grave as those which rested upon the fathers who attended our first inauguration. To them was confided the duty of laying the foundations, to us is entrusted the superstructure. Had they failed there would have been disappointment. If we fail there will be both disappointment and destruction. For in that event, we dash to pieces alike the hopes for posterity and the splendid works that have been wrought. We must not fail; and we shall not, if we but adopt for our guidance the lessons of the past. They teach us that we have succeeded because we have been governed by the great ideas of morality, education, equality and a disposition to take care of our country. Let us, therefore, apply and be governed by the same ideas as we go forward in the discharge of the duties that are before us. To this end we must discard and reject all that falls short of the requirements of the highest standard of right: put the light of truth in every man's way: permit no distinction founded on race, color, nationality or occupation, and remember alwas to promote that which is calculated to advance America. But if we would advance America, we must especially remember to always stand firmly for the people's right to be honestly heard at the ballot box.

"To guarantee this right by constitutional and statutory provisions, and then allow it to be abused is a fraud and a disgrace. It strikes a fatal blow at the very foundations of free popular government. It is just cause of congratulation that such crimes have been suppressed in Ohio. May the day soon come when the same thing can be said of every other state in the Union. Until then, there cannot be, and there should not be any relaxation of effort to secure such a result. The flag of the nation must mean absolute protection in the enjoyment of all his rights to every man who looks with allegiance upon its folds. It must mean more. It must continue to represent to all, wherever it may be carried, a people who have sense enough and patriotism enough to take care of their country in a business way. We must dig our coal out of our own hills and our ore out of our own mines. We must raise our own wool, have our own factories, furnaces, foundries and machine shops. In so far as God has blessed us with natural resources and ability to use them, we must decline to depend upon others. By their development we must give employment to our labor, inventive genius to our mechanics, home markets to our farmers, a domestic commerce to the sections that will bind them together in yet stronger bonds of union and insure peace, contentment, prosperity and independence to the millions of freemen whose happy fortune it is, and will be, now and hereafter, to have this land for their priceless heritage.

"If we meet the full measure of her obligations in these respects, those whose lot it may be to look back from the close of our second century to its beginning, can pay to us the highest possible tribute of praise by simply repeating what we are justly proud and gratified to be able to say to-day. Our fathers obeyed the voice and kept the covenant, and we are, in consequence, a peculiar treasure above all people, a kingdom of priests and an holy nation."

When the governor had concluded his address a final yell was given, and the procession, headed by him, reformed and marched back into the state house, through the rotunda, down the steps and on down the walk to the stand erected at the west gate, where the militia and civic organizations were reviewed. This ended the formal exercises, and the governor retired to his office, where he held an informal levee and received renewed congratulations.

The parade by the militia and political clubs was a grand display. The various bodies, military and civic, formed on streets adjacent to the capitol grounds, and moved into position shortly before noon. At the conclusion of the inaugural address they marched out, the civic organizations leading, and after passing in review before the governor and state officials, proceeded along through the principal streets of the city. Gen. John G. Mitchell was chief marshal. Col. Whitfield, member of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati, had charge of the clubs, and Gen. Axline directed the militia.

Co-Operative Colony Fails.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—The co-operative colony of Knights of Labor, near Crow Wing, Minn., has failed. It was not organized by the order, but by individual knights. Lack of capital prevented success.

TRACK AND STABLE TALK.

Tiny Williams, the light-weight jockey has contracted to ride for J. D. Morrissey in 1888.

The New Jersey Trotting Horse Breeders' Association is about to present a bill to the Legislature of that State making it a penalty to give fraudulent pedigrees.

Frederick A. Lovecraft has been elected treasurer of the American Jockey Club, to succeed Judge A. C. Monson. Mr Lovecraft has long been identified with the Jerome Park Villa Site Company as secretary and treasurer.

In 1874 the total amount of added money in flat races in France was £76,512; last year it was £142,941. The added money for jumping races was, in 1874, £16,240; last year it was £72,710; while for trotters it was £32,624, against £10,323 in 1874.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, in full term, with his brother Justices, decided December 12 that the process vulgarly known on the turf as "welching" is a felony, and that its penalty is five years' penal servitude as a maximum, down to two years' imprisonment as a minimum. This will protect English betters.

Dr Charles H. Fisher, secretary of the Rhode Island State Board of Health, has issued a warning to horse buyers that an unusually large number of horses have been found in that State during the last three or four months that were effected with glanders and farcy, and that it behooves all concerned to keep a sharp lookout.

The New York Driving Club has elected the following fine Board of Officers: President, Alfred de Cardova; Vice-President, J. B. Hodgson; Treasurer, A. B. Claflin; Executive Committee, Henry Pugnes, Hugh J. Grant, D. S. Hammond, Augustus Raymond, Nathan Straus, C. Y. Wempie, W. E. Parsons, Jr., T. A. Disbrow and W. H. Hamilton.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Cassatt's famous racer, The Bard, will be seen on the turf again next season. Reports from Chesterbrook are that he is in as good trim as ever he was before his illness, and that there is no reason why he should not stand training next spring and come to the front again in some of the big handicap races for aged horses.

Representatives from most of the leading trotting associations of Kansas met at Wichita, December 28, and organized the Grand Kansas Circuit Association. The following officers were elected: Dr. Bone, Salina, President; F. A. Forsha, Hutchinson, First Vice-President; J. Wilson, Winfield, Second Vice-President; H. O. Hildreth, Newton, Third Vice-President; J. W. Hartzell, Wichita, Secretary; H. G. Toler, Wichita, Treasurer. It was resolved that all tracks joining the association must belong to the American Trotting Association.

The $10,500 Tea-Tray on which the Dwyer Brothers expect to carry off many rich prizes next season has caused great anxiety at Sheepshead Bay during the last week. The colt caught cold during his trip from Kentucky to the seashore. The cold developed into a sickness that became so alarming that a veterinary surgeon was summoned. Through careful treatment and nursing the most famous son of Rayon d'Or has improved so rapidly during the last few days that Frank McCabe, Dwyer Brothers' experienced trainer, believes he is entirely out of danger.

Ill-tempered French thoroughbreds are being treated with morphine. A Paris correspondent writing about the races at Auteuil says: "Quolibet, who won a race Sunday, November 26, has lately been undergoing a course of morphine treatment. He was one of the worst-tempered horses in training out here, and invariably bolted when he was asked to make an effort. Doses of morphia, however, seem to have effected a reform, for he ran most kindly in the hands of Newby, and came at the finish with a most determined rush that surprised everybody. Quolibet would be a very useful horse if he could always be relied upon to run straight and do his best."

The following account of the way in which horses rest contains suggestions of value: "Horses can rest standing, provided the position be reasonably easy, but can not fully rest except recumbent. It is known of some horses that they never lie down in the stall, though if kept in pasture they take their rest habitually in a recumbent position. It is well to consider whether the habit has not been forced upon the horses by some circumstances connected with the stall he was made to occupy, in that it had a muddy earth floor, or one made of dilapidated plank, uncomfortable and offensive to the horse that had been accustomed to select his own bed in the pasture."

A correspondent who is enthusiastic over small horses writes: "Saucebox, winner of the St. Leger in 1885, stood under the standard 14.3½, the same height as Daniel O'Rourke the day he won the Derby. All horses are big enough if they have length. Saucebox was a pretty horse, with a head as handsome as Theons, and he had a back to carry a ton." It is not a little singular that the two best long-distance runners of the two-year-olds, or rather the two that have won over the longest distance this year, stand only about fourteen hands high. These are What Not and Earl Godwin. It is a matter of common knowledge that big, powerful horses that look up to sixteen are, as a rule, better on the T. Y. C. than on any other course; but of late we have had some splendid examples to the contrary, notably Bendigo and Minting. It was never accurately ascertained at what distance these horses were at their best, or whether, as is probable, they were equally good at all courses, as a really good horse should be.—*Sporting Times, London.*

August Belmont's Resignation.

August Belmont's retirement from the presidency of the American Jockey Club was not unexpected, as the relations between the American Jockey Club and the Villa Site Improvement Company have been strained for a long time. It has not been generally known that the Jockey Club were the tenants of the Villa Site Company, which owned Jerome Park, and that all the racing at Jerome was at the expense and to the profit or loss of the Villa Site Company, the Jockey Club simply having the management of the races and of the club house.

By natural accumulation the late W. R. Travers became the principal owner of the Villa Site stock, and with his death some of his heirs and the other owners of the Villa Site stock began to say that if Jerome Park was to be continued as a racing resort that there ought to be a change in its management. They specially opposed Judge A. C. Monson. The judge had been the treasurer since the organization of the club. He was hard and crabbed and difficult to get along with. In other words he made more enemies than friends, and kept a wonderfully strict account of all the pennies spent, let alone the dollars. At a recent election of a Board of Directors a majority were returned known to be opposed to the judge. There was no disguise. They knew the judge was a good man, but they wanted one younger and more popular. Mr. Belmont did not agree with them and believed it unfair to an officer who had been so faithful to the interests of the club for so many years, hence his resignation.

Modjeska reappears in New York January 30, at the Fourteenth Street Theater.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Estimated Average and Condition of Corn, Wheat and Oats—Ohio Statesmen to Deliver Tariff Speeches in Massachusetts. Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The estimates of acreage, product and value of corn, wheat and oats for each state and territory, prepared for publication by the statistician of the department of agriculture to-day, shows that the area of corn harvested, excluding abandoned or worthless acreage, is 72,000,000 acres (in round numbers); product, 1,456,000,000 bushels; value $646,000,000.

Area of wheat, 37,400,000 acres; product, 456,000,000 bushels; value, $309,000,000.

Area in oats, nearly twenty-six million acres; products, 659,000,000 bushels; value, $220,000,000.

The reports of winter wheat do not show much decrease of area. In Texas there is a considerable increase, and slight increase in some other states. The average decline appears to be between 1 and 2 per cent. In Kentucky, 95; Ohio, 99; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 98; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 98.

Condition is affected somewhat by the drying of the soil in the districts that suffered from drouth, chinch bug, germination and growth. The late rains greatly improved the situation. The average of condition is 96, ranging in the principal states from 91 to 98. The condition of winter rye coincides very closely with that of wheat.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The monthly statement for January, 1888, prepared at the treasury department, giving the amount of coin and currency in circulation in the country on January 1, of the year, when compared with figures showing the circulation on January 1, one year ago, shows a considerable expansion of the circulation during the year 1887. The increase and decrease in the different kinds of money in circulation, in the aggregate amounting to an increase of $65,515, is shown by the following tables:

	Jan. 1, 1887.	Jan. 1, 1888.
Old coin	$372,028,791	$369,753,109
Standard silver dollars	61,177,512	61,677,181
Subsidiary silver	49,513,722	51,308,057
Gold certificates	97,215,005	90,734,057
Silver certificates	117,243,670	156,875,142
United States notes	323,511,031	331,256,511
National bank notes	236,394,482	203,479,414
Total	$1,015,466,533	$1,384,454,758

Between January 1, 1887, and July 1, or during the first half of the calendar year, there was a slight contraction in the circulation, amounting in the aggregate to $1,080,881. During this period gold coin circulation increased in round numbers $4,000,000; silver certificates $25,000,000; United States notes $5,000,000, while the contraction in standard silver dollars in circulation amounted to about $5,000,000; in subsidiary silver about $1,000,000; in gold certificates $30,000,000; in National bank notes $20,000,000.

During December, 1887, the net increase of the circulation was considerable, amounting to $15,581,323. Gold coin in circulation increased nearly $3,500,000; gold certificates about $6,000,000; silver certificates about $7,750,000, and United States notes nearly $1,000,000; but there was a decrease in standard silver dollar circulation amounting to about $500,000, and in National bank note circulation of $3,271,687.

Chicago Times in the Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Times, which for twenty-four years has been a "rat" office, has become a union office, and the composing room will be turned over to Typographical Union No. 16.

ELY'S Cream Balm. CATARRH

Cleanses the Nasal Passages allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores restores the senses of taste and smell.

Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., druggists, Owego, N. Y.

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,
Well located Residence Property,
And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms.

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

HARDWARE.

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

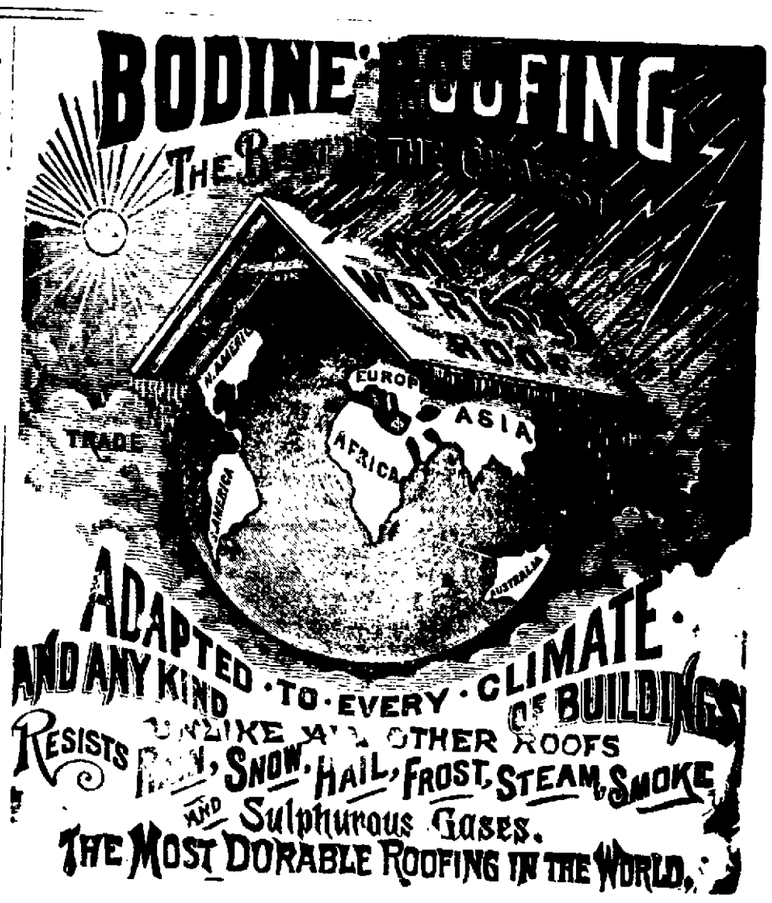
Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,



ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE AND ANY KIND OF BUILDINGS

UNLIKE TAR OR OTHER ROOFS

RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE AND Sulphurous Gases.

THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

SOLD BY

M. A. BROWN & SON.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, MOULDINGS, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yard and Planing Mill South Erie St. Massillon, O.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS,

Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets.

PERRY H. YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER OF

First-Class Light Carriages,

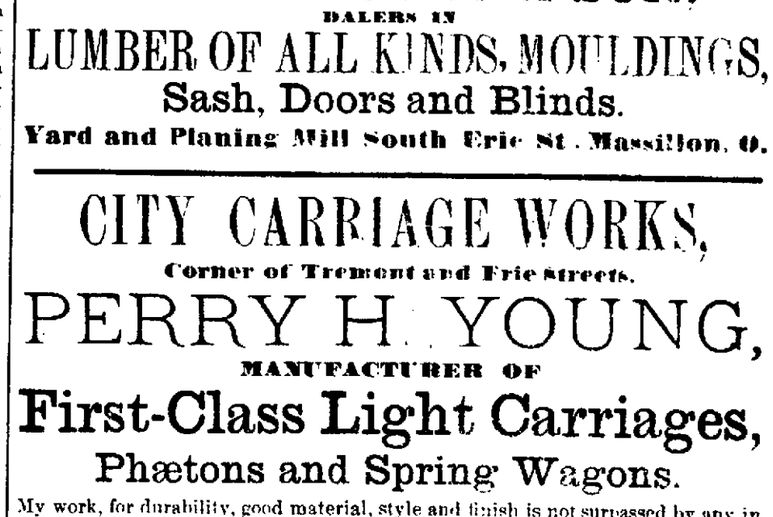
Phætons and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed. Practical attention given to the

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

Blacksmithing, Repairing, etc., receive special attention. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.

PERRY H. YOUNG.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS N.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills

Address RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

A. D. VOLKMOR,

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.

Only First-Class Rigs In Use.

Handsome Coaches For Weddings, Parties and Funerals.

A FULL LINE OF Fine Carriages and Buggies.

A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.

Horses Bought and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

This represents a healthy life throughout its various scenes.

Just such a life as they enjoy Who use the Smith's Bile Beans.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address, postpaid. BOOK ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists.

The original Photograph, panel size, of this picture sent on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address, BILE BEANS, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Independent Company,

Printers, Booksellers and Stationers

Agents for every publication in the world.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FARM AND GARDEN.

CONTRIVANCES THAT KEEP PLANTS FROM INJURY IN TRANSPLANTING

Observance of Christmas on the Farm. An Authority Tells About Colic in Horses—Wire and Board Fences of Desirable Construction.

In the first cut is represented a wire and board fence similar to one in use on the great horse farm of W. L. Elwood & Co., Illinois, and originally illustrated in Prairie Farmer. Several miles of this fence have been built around the pastures in which this company's herd of Percheron Norman horses are kept. It is high, strong, easily seen by stock and the wires are so high as to rarely do injury to the limbs of the animals. It is also an excellent fence to place around a bull pasture.

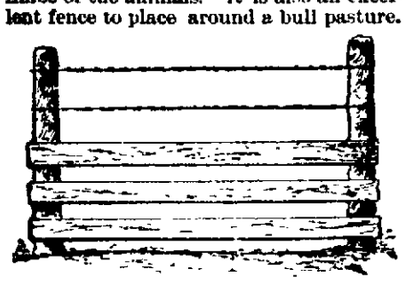


FIG. 1—HORSE AND OX FENCE.

Large and long posts must be used, as the fence is five feet high The distance to the first board, between the several boards, between the top board and the lower wire and between the two wires is in all cases six inches.

Fig. 2 shows an excellent tight fence for the general farmer, being cattle, sheep and hog proof.

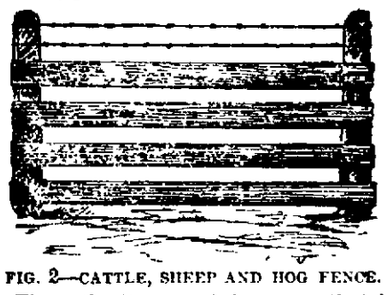


FIG. 2—CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE.

The authority quoted from says that it has all the advantages of the wire fence in being proof against the larger animals, and is perfectly adapted to sheep and hogs. It is reasonably cheap.

Colic in Horses.

Dr. Detmers, in a recent report of the Ohio Experimental station, classifies colic into two kinds, true and spurious colic. True colic he again divides into essential and symptomatic colic. Essential colics may or may not be caused by anomalies of the contents of the intestines. In the latter case they may be produced by over feeding, by development of gases (wind colic), or by solid obstructions in the intestinal canals, as hard feces, concrements, stones, etc. Symptomatic colics are caused (1) by entozoa (worms), (2) by poisons, (3) by displacements and morbid changes in the textures of the intestines, (4) by peritonitis. Until recently the real predisposing cause of colic, and probably the sole cause in numbers of cases was not known. It was discovered by Professor Bollinger, in Munich. A small worm causes an aneurism in the anterior mesenteric artery Coagulation of blood, exudation and finally degeneration of the inner coat of the artery ensue, followed by obstruction of the circulation. Professor Bollinger found this condition—the worm and aneurism—in 94 per cent of all old horses killed for anatomical purposes in the Royal Veterinary school in Munich. Three old horses were killed last winter for anatomical purposes at the veterinary school of the O. S. university, and the aneurism and worm found in every one of them. These facts show that such an aneurism is a frequent occurrence, at least in old horses. As a parasitic worm is the cause, it is not strange that this trouble exists largely in one part of the country and another is comparatively free from it The aneurism (enlargement of artery) may exist for years, however, and the horse remain free from colic as long as no exciting cause arises. Exciting causes are catching cold, overfeeding, large feeds of food difficult of digestion, fermenting food, etc.

Treatment should have but one object, the restoration of the circulation of the blood and the peristaltic action of the intestines. The latter will follow the former. Nature indicates the proper remedy. A horse that has colic paws, lies down, gets up, rolls, and thus brings into action mechanical forces that sooner than anything else will remove obstruction and promote the flow of blood. Hence these movements of the horse must not be interfered with, but given full play, unless they become so violent as to threaten injury to the animal If a horse shows a tendency to lie down and not move, and if there is fever, rapid pulse and quick breathing, rouse the animal, and make him get up at least every twenty or thirty minutes. Gentle friction along the abdomen particularly on the right side, if the animal is bloated, is useful, but violent exercise, as compelling the horse to trot or run, is decidedly objectionable.

In cases of great agony and violent exertion, a subcutaneous injection of warm soapsuds or oil can do no harm and may do no good. In cases of so called wind colic, with dangerous bloating, use the trocar without hesitation, in time. If it is known that the animal has swallowed large quantities of food, a physic may be advisable, and if spasms are very severe a few doses of camphor will relieve.

Christmas on the Farm.

The near approach of the holidays brings up the subject of Christmas decorations in the minds of everybody who delights in making Christmas a happy time for the younger members of the household. A Christmas tree and greens is not so great an undertaking as many are inclined to believe. The girls and boys will all be found ready to go in search of suitable material when these cannot be purchased in the markets Christmas decorations appropriately include whatever green and bright hued plants and berries can be found in one's own locality. Foremost among these is holly, with its dark green shining leaves and crimson berries. Next comes the mistletoe, which, as everybody may not know, is found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as the more southern states Other attractive Christmas greens are the arbor vitæ hemlock, spruce and red cedar. In many localities these may be brightened by combination with the climbing bitter sweet, red alder berries, or the pretty scarlet partridge berry. Mountain laurel is also beautiful for Christmas purposes. Ground pine and running pine afford a valuable addition for winter trimmings.

While all may not be able to decorate their houses elaborately every one can at least give a holiday air by arranging a few branches of Christmas greens here and there about doors and windows, around pictures and in graceful fashion upon the walls. The Christmas dinner will taste all the better for an attempt to make bright and cheery this holiday of holidays.

Authorities on Apple "Scale."

In a paper read by A. M. Hatch on Apple Scale before the American Pomological society, he explained that apple scale is caused by a fungus that also attacks the leaves. Where it attacked the leaves it caused them to drop, weakened the trees and led to winter killing. Like other fungi it thrives best in warm, wet weather, and, therefore, a summer of drought is unfavorable to its development, and to this extent a blessing. Crab apples are especially liable to the disease in its leaf form. In reference to prevention and cure, this disease belonged to the same family of fungi (the Peronosporas) that causes one kind of grape rot, and that is too deep rooted to be prevented by outside applications. He advised discarding such varieties as are most liable to its attacks. Some varieties of apples develop a waxy secretion upon the fruit and leaves, and he finds that such varieties are less liable to contract the disease.

E. S. Goff, of New York, said that he had tried sulphate of soda for this disease with good results. The operation was not expensive. His trial of the sulphate of copper, as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, resulted in destroying most of the leaves in three applications.

G W Campbell, of Ohio, who had used the sulphate of copper for grapes, said that he made it much weaker than the department's recipe, as he suspected it at to be too powerful

Suggestions on the Care of Horses.

During the shedding of a horse's coat the skin is very sensitive, and at this period he needs the comfort of a moderately warm stable. If while putting on the winter coat the horse is exposed unduly to severe cold the hair bulbs become chilled, the coat becomes broken and all winter long it is remarked that the horse's coat is not what it ought to be and gives him an unthrifty look.

Cleanliness of the body and legs is next to be considered, for after the horses have been in a condition of nature, and they are suddenly brought into the artificial state of domestication, they cease to roll or shake off the dirt accumulating on their bodies and legs Now, if the stable men will attend, cleanse and dry the legs of horses by genuine elbow grease, the trouble they call scratches will never be heard of again. Scratches, cracked heels and grease are all the result of bad stable management and chronically lazy grooming.

Cutting Corn with a Reaper.

The comparatively new plan of cutting fodder corn with a reaper has been reported on this season from several sections as an expeditious and economical method. A New York farmer who has tried it two seasons says the reaper will cut the fodder as fast as five men can pick off the ears of corn, this being done as soon as the corn has become generally glazed. He put three horses on the reaper and started the pickers at each corner, so as to keep but two rows ahead by which they had to throw the ears only outside of the row the reaper ran in, and the reaper cut two rows at a time. The corn thrown in heaps, ripened as well as any corn ever raised, while the fodder was in better condition for cattle food than if permitted to turn into wood fiber through exposure to the sun and wind, as is usually the case.

Aids in Transplanting.

The little implement illustrated in the accompanying cuts is an invention (not patented) wherewith one can transplant any sort of plant herb or flower without injury The genius who invented it gives the following description in Bee Culture:

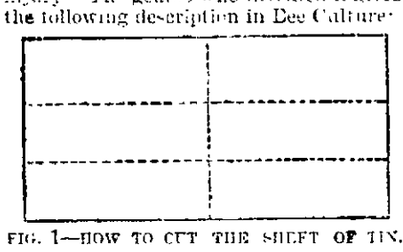


FIG. 1—HOW TO CUT THE SHEET OF TIN.

Purchase at a tinshop the heaviest sheets of 12 by 20 tin they have. Set the squaring shears so as to cut a sheet of this into six equal pieces. The dotted lines in the diagram shown indicate where to make these cuts.

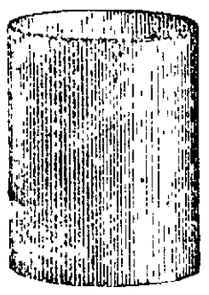


FIG. 2—TIN TUBE.

Now, these pieces will be 10 inches long by 4 1-2 inches wide, or perhaps a fraction more. Make a bend on each end of each piece, the same as for locking together a cup or a pail, then roll the piece up and lock the ends together (no soldering is necessary), so as to make the tin tube here shown. Make as many of these tubes as may be required. Stand them in wooden trays or transplanting boxes, set on a wheelbarrow and take where your plants are. Suppose it is strawberries you want to take up. Gather up the leaves of your young plants and slip the tube over them, adjusting it so the crown is as near as possible to the center of the tube. Now set your foot squarely on the tube and force the tube into the soil, say half its depth; then pick the tube up and set it back into the tray. The operation of forcing the tube into the ground cuts off the runners. When you have a wheelbarrow full of potted plants run it into the field where you are going to set out the plants If the soil is soft and mellow you can scoop it out and set the tubes in half their depth almost as fast as you can crawl along on your hands and knees. No pruning is necessary, for the plant stands just as it did, the roots are all spread out and the same dirt it was feeding from before you moved it will feed it in its new location.

When ready to pull the tubes out, fill up with water, let stand a few minutes, take hold of the tin and pull a little; it will slide out easily, leaving the plant in its surrounding soil saturated with water, and nicely mulched with dry earth all around it. These tubes may be made any size, the one given being especially designed for strawberries, raspberries (where the plants are small), celery, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and tomatoes.

Purslane chopped in thick milk is recommended as food for the Thanksgiving turkey.

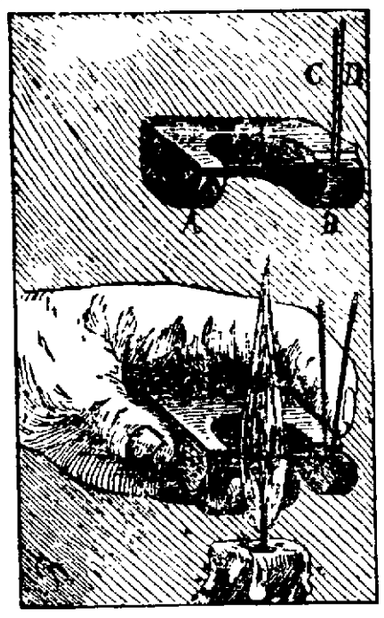
Make poultry houses and barns snug and warm before it grows very cold. It will pay

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION WITH AN APPLE AND A SWORD.

Electric Heat Indicators as Means of Preventing Spontaneous Combustion at Sea. A Simple Apparatus for Showing the Expansion of Metals by Heat.

The simple piece of apparatus illustrated in Fig. 1 will show the expansion of metals by heat as well as the more expensive pyrometers. It is made by cutting a piece of cork into the shape represented, and placing a needle, AB, across the opening, the pointed end being firmly fixed in the cork, while the eye end is free to move.



EXPANSION OF METALS BY HEAT.

A second needle, D, somewhat smaller, is passed through the eye of the first—just far enough to to the cork to enable it to stand upright. A third needle, C, is placed beside it to make the movement more evident.

When the needle AB is heated in the flame of a candle its expansion will push D from its upright position, to which it will return upon the subsequent cooling and contraction. Care should be taken not to place the upright needle too far into the cork, as this might prevent its movement by the expanding metal.

Fastest Speed by Railroad Train.

The fastest rate of speed attained by a railroad train has been a matter of considerable dispute. A few trains, both in this country and in England, make regular runs for a short distance at the rate of sixty miles an hour, although the number of trains that average forty miles an hour is very small. It has been doubted if it were possible to attain a speed of much over sixty-five or seventy miles an hour, even under the most favorable conditions. A correspondent of The English Mechanic, however, writes that during a recent journey on one of the regular express trains of the Great Northern railway seven miles were covered in 5 minutes 20 seconds, twelve miles in 9 minutes 37 seconds, and fifteen miles in 12 minutes and 14 seconds. Seventy miles of the journey only occupied 69 minutes and 39 seconds, and for a short distance a measured speed of eighty miles an hour was attained.

Fire Prevention.

Electric heat indicators are valuable means of preventing spontaneous combustion at sea. These consist of thermometers incased and protected by iron tubes, provided in a well known manner with platinum wires and connected to a system of electric bells and indicators on deck. These thermometers are distributed among such dangerous cargoes as seal, cotton, etc., liable to spontaneous combustion Should any undue heat arise in any part of the cargo, the mercury in the thermometers will rise, make contact with the platinum wires and give an instantaneous alarm on deck, at the same time indicating the exact spot where such dangerous heat does exist.

Excavating in Frozen Ground.

It is often necessary to make excavations for pipes in very cold weather, under which conditions the operation is difficult. The trouble due to frost can only be remedied by thawing out the surface. The American says that quicklime has been tried with success. The surface where the excavation is to begin is covered with alternate layers of lime and snow The lime becomes slaked and heats the soil so effectually that after ten or fifteen hours it can be dug up with the greatest ease, even where the cold is excessive. Where there is no snow, water can be used

A Curious Illustration.

A curious illustration of the principle of inertia can be shown, explains La Nature, by enveloping an apple in a piece of cotton cloth, and suspending it in the air. Then take a sword or sharp knife, and strike the apple a sharp, quick blow from below, being careful to give a direct and not a drawing cut, and the apple will be cut in two without injury to the cloth.

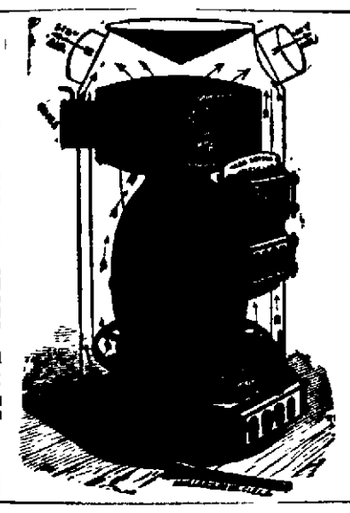
THE APPLE AND THE SWORD.

The figure in the upper corner shows the section of the blade best adapted to this purpose; but any moderately sharp and brightly polished blade will answer, although several trials will probably have to be made before the experiment succeeds.

Lead Water Pipes.

The action of lead pipe on water has again been tested, and, according to The Sanitary News, this time with a negative result. The director of the public works department of Paris was lately compelled to line a portion of the Vanne aqueduct, owing to the infiltration of matters from the parts around the tube Sheet lead was used for the purpose. Fearing the lead would be dangerous, Professor Gautier made an analysis of fifty litres of the water before it had reached the lead, and of fifty litres after having passed through the lead lined portion. **No trace of lead was found.**

BOOMER.



—HOT AIR FURNACE— A POWERFUL HEATER

The Boomer Hot Air Furnace, we claim, is second to none. It is a powerful heater. Gas and smoke tight joints. Is promptly set up and properly proved

STEEL PLATE RADIATOR.

Sold for less money than any other furnace of same capacity

Water box is fastened to water doors when door is open water can be poured in without any trouble

Grate is shaking, and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

HESS, SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

MASSILLON, - - - OHIO.

Snyder & Schworm and Wm. Bowman, Agents

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

Independent Building,

20 East Main Street.

Some Cheap Books.

By a special arrangement with the publishers the Independent Company are enabled to offer the following list of books substantially bound in cloth, printed in good clear type and tastefully illustrated at

Thirty-five Cents per Volum.

and will send by mail to any address upon receipt of five cents additional for postage

Longfellow's Poems.

Whittier's Poems.

Bryant's Poems.

Poe's Poems

Romola

Adam Bede.

Creasy's Battles.

Emerson's Essays

Life of Daniel Boone.

Oliver Twist.

Life of Kit Carson.

Irving's Sketch Book

Robinson Crusoe.

Gulliver's Travels.

Poe's Prose Tales.

Tom Brown at Rugby.

The Last of the Mohicans

Æsop's Fables.

Handy Andy.

John Halifax.

Jane Eyre.

East Lynne.

Pendennis, Thackery.

Last Days of Pompeii

Waverly and Guy Mannering, Scott in one volume

Ivanhoe and Kenilworth, Scott in one volume.

Rob Roy and The Pirate, Scott, in one volume.

Famous Boys, and How they Became Famous Men

Something Worth Working For.

For each new subscriber to THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT we will send, by mail postpaid, any two books from the above list. If you don't take THE INDEPENDENT yourself now, send in your name and get two books for a premium.

If you are already a subscriber, send in the name of your neighbor We will send two books for any new name accompanied by the subscription price of the paper, $1.50 per year. Subscribers commencing now will receive THE INDEPENDENT free until January 1.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the Globe.

Made by men who use them and who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.

Write for Catalogue to

ARTIFICIAL LIMB M'F'G CO.,

920 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

HEADQUARTERS F

STOVES, RANGES

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly attended to.

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo station, 3½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Residence connected with Western Union telephone exchange also Bell telephone at Z. T. Belden's drug store where full information can be had at all times with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, O.

DR SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations of this the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

A WHOLE LIBRARY FOR $1.00.

Of the following books, any one of which is worth five times its price, we will send you, post free, any one for 25 cents. Any two for 40 cents. Any three for 60 cents. Any four for 80 cents. And the entire five for $1.00.

Read the description and judge whether you can buy more information for less money.

1. **Pocket Atlas of the World.** Contains 160 pages, 96 full page colored maps, including a map of each State and Territory, and of every important country in the world. 42 colored diagrams and statistics of population, industries wealth, agriculture, etc. Contains more information on Geography than any other book twice its size and ten times its cost Nearly a million copies have been sold to schools and individuals

2. **Accidents and Poisons; Their remedies and Antidotes** This tells what to do in case of drowning, fainting, poisoning, cuts, burns, fractures, etc., and how to preserve health, when you have it Contains 143 pages with over sixty illustrations and is small enough to be carried in the pocket The remedies prescribed are found in almost every household, but this book gives the secret when and how to use them. The New York Independent says it is **"A Very Useful Little Hand Book,** that ought to be in every family library."

3. **Pointers; a Pocket Cyclopedia.** Containing a thousand and one odds and ends of valuable and various information, such as one would now and then give a great deal to have within reach. A regular pocket library. You surely ought to own it

4. **The Kitchen, or Every Day Cookery.** Telling in a few words, illustrated by many engravings, how to carve and how to set up good dinners. Letting one into all the little kinks and wrinkles that make the difference between a good housekeeper and a poor one. If you like good things, you need this!

5. **Pocket Map and Guide to the State of Ohio.** Indexed, showing every railroad, the express company doing business over each road and locating all cities, towns, post-offices railroad stations, villages, county seats, rivers, etc., in the State, with population of each town given according to the last official census. Size when folded to one inch Wide, 14x21 inches, folded in paper covers for the pocket. The map will be found an interesting feature of the geography of his own state!

You should take all five of these books, at the price, as the chance won't come again in a lifetime; however, pick out what you want, and send the proper amount in stamps, postal note, or P. O. money order, to **RAND, McNALLY & CO., 147 to 153 Monroe St., Chicago.**

N. B.—In ordering, write your name and address very plainly, and say where you saw this advertisement.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,

DELAWARE, OHIO. One of the few great Colleges of this country, offers to both sexes, at surprisingly small expense, unsurpassed advantages for a full College Course or for Special Studies COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, NORMAL, COMMERCIAL and ART DEPARTMENTS. **FIRST-CLASS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.** Elegant home for ladies with teachers. **NECESSARY EXPENSE FOR A TERM ONLY $50 OR LESS.** 542 Students. Winter term begins Jan. 4, '88. Catalogues free. C. H. Payne, L.L. D., Pres.

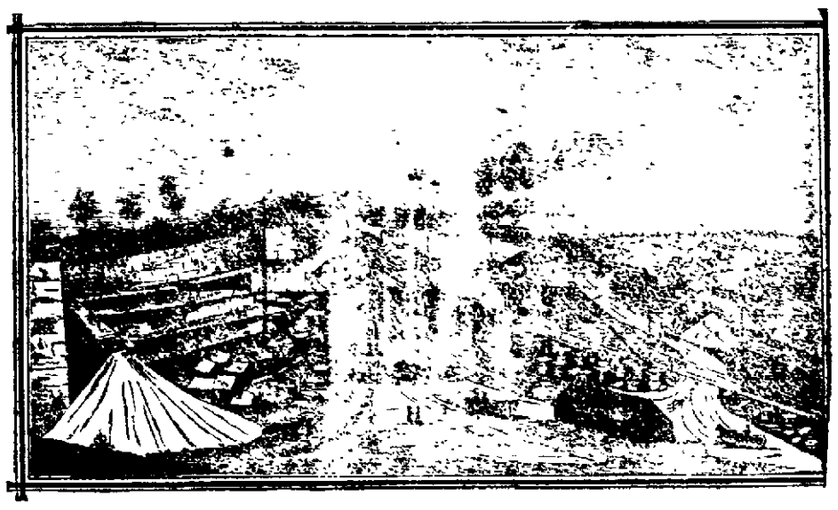
LIVERY. BOARDING AND SALE STABLE.

PETER GRIBBLE, Propr.,

Cor. Mill and Plum Sts., Massillon, O.

All calls promptly answered. Telephone No 77. Your patronage is solicited. My aim is to give satisfaction and fair rates

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding Rock and Dimension Stone Superior Sand, washed and ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.

West MASSILLON COAL Co.,

P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,

Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use. Coarse and fine slack for base burners

Office at C Warth's Grocery, West Main Street. Tel. Telephone 28.

City Agent and Collector CHRIS LUCIUS Bank Telephon

BINKERHOFF SYSTEM —OF— RECTAL TREATMENT.

POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL ULCERATIONS

Our treatment is of recent origin, entirely painless, and NO CHLOROFORM OR OTHER ANÆSTHETIC is used. Patients can be treated at their homes with the most serious of Rectal troubles, and NOT ONE DEATH has occurred in our practice of thirty years. Cures guaranteed in from one to three weeks. Consultation free. Call or write for pamphlet containing testimonials of prominent persons who have been cured by our treatment. Address

BINKERHOFF & CO.,

Rooms 1 and 2 Wick Block, Youngstown, O.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows: Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Navarre, Reed House, First Thursday of each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmalee & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEST BROOKFIELD

Thomas Hall is down with dropsy of the heart.

"Sixteen" literary society died a natural death a few nights since.

Samuel Peters is at Harrisburg, Pa., visiting his mother and sister

D. A. Levers & Co are drilling for coal on Daniel Shilling's farm.

Jeff Miller, of "Slabtown" notoriety, is erecting a saloon in East Greenville.

Several of our young folks treated Montford Lyons to a surprise Tuesday night, that being his birthday.

The teachers of Tuscarawas township will meet at the high school room, West Brookfield, Saturday, January 21, at 1 p. m., to organize a township teachers' association and to transact such business as they may deem proper. Every teacher of the township is expected to be present, and those from other townships, as well as all friends of education, are cordially invited to meet with us.

There will be another meeting at "Sixteen" school Thursday evening, January 19, to consider the division of the township into election precincts. Pigeon Run has moved in this matter, and all other places wishing precincts should have representatives at the meeting. This township is entitled to at least three precincts, and now is the time to speak, and not wait till it is too late.

NAVARRE.

Charlie Hay is very ill at present

Miss Anna Diedler has been on the sick list this week.

Marion Donot, of Pigeon Run, was in town on Monday.

Lydia Thomas is visiting with friends in Washingtonville, O.

Miss Lizzie Morgan and her little sister, Maggie, visited Massillon friends over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Baatz, of Massillon, came down to attend the funeral of Mrs. Baatz's brother, Charles.

Jno. F. Grossklaus has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Grossklaus, deceased.

Harmon Swaller left on Monday for Somerdale, O., where he expects to work in a coal mine.

Rev. D. W. Sprinkle preached in the U. B Church Sunday morning to a large and intelligent audience.

On Tuesday night our old and respected citizen, George Hay, died of an attack of dropsy. He was sixty-six years old

ELTON.

The tariff question will be ably discussed at West Lebanon on Friday evening.

Rev. John Minger and Rev. Jacob Hollinger, jr., of this locality, are holding a series of meetings at West Greenville, Ohio.

A riot of rather an intense degree occurred at the saloon of Obadiah Morgan on last Saturday evening, but no one was seriously hurt.

Mr. Clement Gallatin and his newly wedded wife are the guests of several families in this neighborhood during the week. Mr. Gallatin was formerly a resident of this locality, but of late years has lived in the vicinity of Richville, where he secured his wife, the daughter of George Kelly and niece of Judge Kelly, formerly of Massillon. She is quite an accomplished lady, and no doubt will make a prosperous, industrious and admirable wife.

CHAPMAN.

The Usual Grist of Interesting Items.

Mr. George Hann is suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever.

The literary society in the Corn Dodger district meets every Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

Canal Fulton's politicians are said to be pulling the ropes for an appointment that does not expire until 1890. Rather premature.

Captain Dick Crawford's many friends in this vicinity congratulate him on his election as third assistant sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

Work at the brick yard is at a standstill through some trouble in wages. The operators posted up a notice making a general reduction. To this the men have refused. The result is watched with interest.

Our mines have all been running the past week. The O. M. A. A. will hold their annual convention in Columbus on Tuesday next. Among other business to be transacted is the election of officers. Division 6 of the K. of L. will hold a convention on the same date, at Steubenville, to consider mining affairs in general for this competing market. C. H. Roderick will represent this locality.

We are highly pleased to notice that **Prof. George W. Leahey, of Marshallville, secured a ten-year certificate at the recent State examination held in Columbus. When we consider that George never had the opportunity of attending any college except the old Willow coal mine and the Bowman school, we think it must be gratifying to his friends to learn that he is fast reaching the goal of his ambition, for he has truly earned every step of advancement that he has made.**

Hugh D. Merriman died at his late residence on Saturday, January 7, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. The deceased had been a resident of this neighborhood for nearly twenty years, and had an extensive acquaintance, who sympathize with the bereaved family. The burial took place on Monday, being conducted by Rev. Diesbach, of the Disciple church of Massillon. The remains were placed in the vault in the Massillon cemetery. A wife and four children are left to mourn his departure. May the old man rest in peace.

A QUEER CASE.

THE FIRE BRICK MAKERS CEASE WORK,

Being Influenced to do so by the Coal Miners.

Certainly one of the strangest of strikes yet recorded, is that of the fifty-five fire brick makers employed by the Massillon Stone and Brick Company at their new works northwest of the city.

Mr. W. D. Henry of the company says that it is customary in the winter, when contracts are not over plenty, to make a reduction in the wages, and that at present his company is paying more than any other. On Friday last notice was posted that a slight general reduction would be made, and that evening the men concluded to accept the new wage-scale. Saturday was pay day, and the hands all said that they would be at work on Monday as usual

But Monday morning came, and no brick-makers appeared. Mr. Henry was informed that while the employes were themselves satisfied with the company's proposition, the coal miners of the vicinity had held a meeting on Sunday, and as a result of their deliberations would not allow the brick makers to work over nine hours a day, as they themselves worked no more The Brick Company, be it understood, required their hands to work ten hours. And there the matter now stands

Mr. Henry says: "It is the strangest thing I ever heard, these coal miners interfering with our men, who, if left to themselves, want to go to work. At all the principal shops and quarries ten hour labor is the rule, and as there is nothing in common between coal mining and brick making, why should these miners presume to meddle? The works will run Wednesday, for we have some men from Pittsburg, and a few of our old force We do not propose to be dictated to, and if necessary will bring others here to take the place of the strikers."

The Council Committee Postpones the Pepper Trial.

Councilman Clutz hovered over the stove in the mayor's private office, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and waited for his confreres, Messrs. Volkmor and Oehler, of the committee on police, who had promised to examine Officer Pepper's case to-day. But the lost sheep came not. Mr. Volkmor's intelligent services are in great demand just now, and since Monday he has been serving on the grand jury. Mr. Oehler had gone to Columbus to help inaugurate Governor Foraker, and he had not returned. The investigation was, therefore, postponed, much to the disgust of Mr. Pepper. The committee was not able to report Wednesday evening, as instructed by the council, and the settlement of the case will hang fire for another week, at least.

FROM COLUMBUS.

What the Legislature Did Tuesday.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—Governor Foraker's staff appointments were all confirmed. The following bills have been introduced in the House:

Mr. Shinn—Requiring affidavit to be taken in cases for loss of sheep killed by dogs, instead of witness appearing in person.

Mr. Schuler—Amending the act relative to color blindness of railroad employes, so that persons shall only be examined for the actual colors used on railroads.

Mr. Kitchen—Providing that where more than one of the heirs elect to take an estate, the court may order the same sold.

Mr. Eidemiller—Providing that the hotel and boarding house law shall not apply to persons when an agreement has been made for delay in payment of bills.

Mr Whittlesy—Regulating rates for the payment of stenographers by courts.

Mr. Harris—Amending section 5015 revised statutes, authorizing judgment taken on warrant of attorney against a non-resident to be opened up by judgment debtor in county where he resides.

What Massillon Ought to Have.

The Canton Public Library Association submitted a report showing the receipts and disbursements from the one-tenth of a mill tax levied in behalf of the Association by the council. The report covers a period extending from December 28, 1886, and to July 3, 1887, and showed that there was received from the county treasury on the tax levy $665.28, with a balance, of the year's levy, of $66 28 making the total levy for the year $731.56. The list of disbursements showed that the sum of $767.12 had been expended for supplies, periodicals, the payment of the librarian's salary and a portrait of the late C. Aultman, making an overdraft of $35.56. The report concludes as follows: The association also reports that there are now on shelves for the use of the public 2,658 volumes, and that the library is well patronized, and the books, as a rule, are extensively read by the people of Canton.—Canton Repository.

Doxsee & Clemens will close out their entire stock of glassware, lamps, dishes, &c. The grocery stock will be removed. Now is your time to get a bargain.

An Eloquent Complaint.

"We lost the Wabash road, we lost the Ohio canal, we lost the Wyandott iron works, we have lost fifty valuable human enterprises because of our simple-minded belief that our face is our fortune. In fact the only enterprise we have not lost during the past half century was the Soldiers' Home, and, when we got that, half our people were so dumbfounded at the change of luck that they could not speak for three days, and the other half were in a towering rage because a new hand had dealt the cards and had turned a jack from the bottom."—Sandusky Register.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Its Doings Yesterday.

COLUMBUS, O., January 12.—A number of bills having for their object an increase of local indebtedness were introduced, but none were passed, and in the future all will be subjected to rigid examination.

Bills were introduced in the House as follows:

By Mr. Pennell—To make a road district of every township for the maintainance and care of the free turnpikes in Stark and other counties.

Mr. Sanford—To authorize suit by and against associations and companies not incorporated as such.

Mr. Pennell—Fixing the compensation of jurors in cases under section 6564 at fifty cents for each day they were engaged in the case

Mr. Albaugh—Providing that court stenographers shall receive not more than $600 a year in counties not containing cities of the first or second class.

Mr. Williams—Providing for the removal of guardian accounts from one county to another when both guardian and ward remove from one county to another.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, Death has again visited our Grange, and has taken from among us our worthy and esteemed brother, James L. Leeper;

Whereas, While we willingly submit to the hand of all wise God, we sadly feel his loss among us, yet we submit to the will of our heavenly Father, who in His wisdom doeth [illegible] well.

Therefore, I **esolved that** we tender our heart felt sympathy to the family and relatives;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days;

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT and American Grange Bulletin

DAVID MURRAY,
WM. F SMITH,
G. SHUMP,
Committee.

Perry Grange, No. 694.

So many have been the postponements of the street commissioners suits for road tax, that when the defendants have been served with papers they thought of the boy who cried "Wolves!" and remained away from court And so the last time the cases were really called, and not a defendant put in an appearance. Judgments were issued against ever so many of them, and executions will soon be made out.

Why Laura Lost Her Beau.

Laura once had an affluent beau,
Who called twice a fortnight, or so
Now she sits, Sunday eve,
All lonely to grieve,
Oh where is her recreant beau,
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive nerves, and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a life-long trial is a fretful, sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful hearty cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's, health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case. or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Favoring the George Idea.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Mayor Hewitt, in his annual message, advises that the city tax upon personal property be abolished, and the amount raised from real estate instead. Though the mayor has heretofore combatted Henry George's arguments in favor of such a measure, he now admits that it would add greatly to the prosperity of the city. People, he says, would be attracted to the city as a place of residence and business, and the real estate owners would not be injured, because their property would rise in value as the population increased.

Death of a Well Known Stenographer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A. F Warburton, one of the oldest and best known stenographers in the country, died to day of pneumonia at the age of sixty years When he began business in New York there were but half a dozen short hand writers in the city, and he accumulated quite a fortune. He was prominent in Episcopal church matters and in many charitable institutions

Senator Wilson Renominated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan 12.—Senator Wilson was last night nominated by the Republican caucus on the first ballot, to be his own successor in the upper branch of the United States congress The vote resulted: Wilson, 79; Larrabee, 19, scattering, 6 Wilson was brought before the caucus and made a brief speech of thanks.

Erysipelas Among Indians,

POPLAR RIVER, Mont., Jan. 12.—About twenty Indians have died at Wolf Point from an epidemic which has broken out there and this agency. The doctors pronounce it erysipelas in a contageous form. Many Indians are sick at this place. Close confinement and bad ventilation is supposed to be the cause.

Instantly Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Catherine Sheehan, a dressmaker, thirty eight years old, was instantly killed last night on the Ninth Avenue Elevated railroad, near the Ninety-third Street station, by falling between the cars and being crushed by the wheels.

Eaten by Hogs and Buzzards.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 11.—The half-devoured remains of a man, supposed to be white, were found fourteen miles from here in an old field Sunday. They were so devoured by animals and buzzards as to be unrecognizable. No clew to his identity.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

BILLS TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Bonds to Be Purchased When the Surplus Reaches $10,000,000—Another Bill to Reduce the Interest on Four-Per-Cent Bonds—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 —The bill introduced in the house to-day by Mr Bliss, of New York, to dispose of the surplus in the treasury and to prevent the accumulation thereof, provides that whenever there shall be an accumulation exceeding $10,000,000 over and above the sum necessary to pay the regular and contingent expenses of the government, the secretary shall immediately report the fact and the exact amount of the surplus to the president and set forth fully the entire amount of moneys in the treasury, the amount necessary for the current expenses of the fiscal year and the balance on hand constituting the said surplus fund

That within thirty days after the receipt of the report the president shall cause the secretary of the treasury to advertise in two or more newspapers in each of the United States containing a population of over 200,000 inhabitants, proposals for the purchase of bonds of the United States to the full amount of then existing and declared surplus, said advertisements to be made for the space of thirty days, that within ten days from the close of the thirty day advertisement for proposals the secretary, comptroller of the currency and treasurer of the United States shall open and declare publicly all bids received, with the names of the bidders, the amount of bids offered and price, they shall then and there adjudicate the purchase to the person or persons who have offered bonds at the lowest rate, provided, however, the president of the United States shall have a right to reject proposals, if his opinion their acceptance will be disadvantageous to the government.

Reducing the Interest on Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.—Congressman S. V. White, of New York, it is understood, has prepared for introduction into the house a bill providing that the rate of interest on the four per cent. bonds be reduced to 2 1-2 per cent by paying the holders of the said bonds the difference between 2 1-2 per cent and 4 per cent for the number of years that the bonds have to run before maturity In this way Congressman White, who is familiarly known in Wall street as "Deacon" White, proposes to reduce the surplus in the United States treasury, and at the same time enable the government to save money.

According to recent statement the four per cent bonds now outstanding amount to $738,000,000, of which the National banks hold $125,000,000. The larger part of the balance is held by insurance and trust companies, savings banks and holders of trust funds. Now the proposition is to pay these holders 1 1-2 per cent. of the unaccrued interest for the time the bonds have to mature, or, in round figures, $199,500,000, less 2 1-2 per cent on that sum, which the government would deduct, by reason of the discount, making the payment $174,624,000 Such a cash payment would enable the government to save 2 1-2 per cent., or more than $50,000,000 for nineteen years, upon the money that would otherwise be disbursed.

Two Reports on Lamar's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.—At the special meeting of the senate committee on judiciary this morning a final vote was taken upon the nominations of Mr Lamar to be an associate justice of the United States supreme court and Mr. Vilas to be secretary of the interior As anticipated in the United Press dispatches yesterday, the party lines were drawn on the nomination of Mr Lamar, and there will be a majority report by all the Republicans of the committee against confirmation and a minority report signed by the Democrats of the committee in favor of the nomination. The committee will unite in recommending the confirmation of Mr. Vilas, and the reports will be submitted to the senate in secret session

Chairman Sawyer, of postoffices and postroads, is ready to make a unanimous report in favor of the confirmation of Postmaster General Dickinson when the reports are received from the judiciary. Inasmuch as there is no likelihood of objection being made in secret session the confirmation of Messrs Vilas and Dickinson may follow immediately upon the receipt of the report. A final report upon Mr. Lamar is not expected under a few days, as prolonged debate is anticipated.

The House Committees at Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The house committee on banking and currency agreed today to report favorably the Wilkins bill, providing that National banks may issue circulating notes to the full par value of United States bonds deposited in the treasury.

The committee heard an argument from Comptroller Trenholm in support of his proposition to codify the National banking laws.

The house committe on foreign affairs will to-morrow organize and call upon the secretary of state and pay their respects as has been customary for several years

The committee on ways and means has agreed to the usual resolution providing for printing and distribution of the president's message.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Voorhees introduced the proposed codification of National bank laws of Comptroller Trenholm.

After considerable discussion the direct tax bill went over, and at 2 o'clock the Blair educational bill came up Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, making a speech in opposition to it.

Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate the suppression of the colored vote at a recent election at Jackson, Miss

The resolution to appoint a special committee on postal telegraphy was reported adversely and consideration indefinitely postponed.

The senate then took up for consideration the bill to refund the direct tax to the states.

The House.

WASHINGTOE, Jan. 11 —The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs Wheeler, of Alabama, and Phelps, of New Jersey, as members of the board of rights of the Smithsonian institution.

Mr. Burns, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee on the whole.

The call of states, not completed yesterday, for the introduction of bills was resumed immediately after morning business.

At the conclusion of the call of states, the house at 1:50 adjourned until to-morrow.

Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The senate committee on territories has instructed the chairman to report favorably a bill for the division of Dakota and the admission of south Dakota as a state.

IN PARLIAMENT OR IN JAIL

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR IRELAND'S REPRESENTATIVES.

But Few of the Emerald Isle's Statesmen Able to Attend the Opening of the British Parliament—President Carnot Gives No Assurance of Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Unless there should be a cessation of the government's prosecution of Irish editors and members of parliament, either through the conclusion of the executive that sufficient punishment had been inflicted for offenders of not very grave character, or the arrival of the Irish leaders at a decision that the government can stand the unequal contest longer than they can, the Irish representation in the house of commons at the opening of parliament will be much smaller than it has been for many years.

With Mr. Sexton dangerously and perhaps fatally ill, Mr. Parnell in a state of health that will necessitate his absence from his seat at least half of the time during the session—unless his adherents should take a surprising turn for the better—and several of the most useful members of the National party serving terms in jail, which will not expire until after the beginning of the session, the Irish party is ill equipped for a parliamentary struggle with the ministerial majority. The harsh policy of the Government in Ireland has brought abundant sympathy to the side of the Home Rulers, but sympathy is not what they are just now in need of They need men, they need Sexton, Harrington, Sullivan, O'Brien and others, whose services it now appears they cannot count upon, and probably before the beginning of the session, on February 9, not a few of the members who are now relied upon to be present will occupy cells in jail.

Mr Sexton, in all likelihood, will not be able to take his seat next month, if he ever does, and assuming Mr. Harrington's appeal is delayed in its argument for two months, he will be removed from the house at the very time when he should be constant in his attendance, for go to jail he must.

Messrs Sullivan and O'Brien will by that time have been released, but the chances of the latter, if not of both, for confronting another prosecution with almost certain conviction are painfully plain The sentiment involved in the persistent defiance of the press and other clauses of the coercion act is nothing if not patriotic, but the gentlemen indulging in such acts should consider whether they cannot better serve their country in parliament than in jail.

Committed Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 11 —The Rev. John Lowther, rector at Balton, near Wigton, Scotland, to-day shot and killed himself. He had been summoned to court to answer a charge of indecent assault on his servant. The deceased was a cousin of Lord Lonsdale and a relative of Mr. James Lowther, ex-Irish secretary.

A Denial From President Carnot.

PARIS, Jan 11.—The Journal Des Debats prints an official denial of the statement that M Carnot instructed M Herbette to inform the Russian government that so long as he should be president of the French Republic there would be no war involving France.

Twenty Million Dollars Needed.

BERLIN, Jan 11.—The equipping of men demanded by the new military bill will require a vote of 820 000,000

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER C 106 Wall St, N Y. 5-48t-o-r-1 ne-orimf.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on **Saturday, Jan. 21, 1888, at 1 o'clock,** on the premises, the following described property, consisting of

Brick School House and One Stone School House.

situated in Sub-District No 6 (Youngstown Hill.) Terms made known on day of sale. By order of BOARD OF EDUCATION.

B. B. RAYAL, Tp. Clerk. 1t-w-1d

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's the only baking powder that does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

PITTSBURGH
FEMALE COLLEGE
AND
Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

100 FULL MUSIC LESSONS FOR $20

Distinct Schools of Liberal Art, Music, Elocution, Fine Arts, for Central, healthful, twenty teachers, moderate charges.
Next term begins January 31, 1888 Before making engagements elsewhere, send for new catalogue at once to
REV. A. H NORCROSS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut For sale by
J. M. SCHUCKERS,
Massillon, O.

PENSION BLANKS!
And all other blanks used in prosecuting claims befor the U. S. Pensi on, Patent or Land Offices. Send for price list.
Address, J. H. WHEELER,
529 7th Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS!
FRED W. CROCKER,
Counsellor-at-Law & Solicitor of Patents.
Room 32, 234 BROADWAY.
New York, N. Y.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Administrators of the estate of Jacob B. Wendling, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
JOHN R WALTER,
MARGARET B. WENDLING,
Administrators.
Dated the 9th day of January, 1888.

Notice of Attachment.

James R. Dunn, Admr Kent Jarvis estate, vs. C. C. Thomas. } Before W. S. S Rogers, Justice of the Peace, Perry Tp. Stark Co. O.

On the 6th day of January, A. D. 1888, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $49.00. Perry township, January 10th, 1888.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Administrator of Kent Jarvis, Dec'd.
Robert H. Folger, Plaintiff's Attorney 4t

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with will annexed of the estate of William Rogers, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 23d day of December, 1887.
LOUIS A. KOONS,
Admr with will annexed.

Read the Death Roll

which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and visteral maladies, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—preponderance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis, slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malaria, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

Notice of Attachment.

Ridgway Burton Co., pl'tf'f vs. J. P Morris, defendant. } Before Thos. Blackburn, J. of P of Perry Tp., Stark Co., Ohio

On November 12, 1887, an order of attachment (Notice of Garnishment) was issued in the above entitled action by the Justice of the Peace above named, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy eight cents ($154.78) and $10, the probable costs of suit
RIDGWAY BURTON COMPANY.
Massillon, Ohio, December 31, 1887.

Divorce Notice.

W H. Peters of Alamosa, in the State of Colorado, will take notice that Anna Peters did, on the 12th day of December, 1887, file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, where said action is now pending against said W. H Peters, praying for a divorce from said W H. Peters, for the custody of children, and for alimony the said W. H Peters is required to answer said petition on or before six weeks after the 16th day of December, 1887, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce and relief will be granted ANNA PETERS.
By D F. Reinoehl, her attorney.

Divorce Notice.

Sarah Kosier vs. Charles Kosier.

Charles Kosier, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Sarah Kosier did, on the 17th day November, 1887, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, charging the said Charles Kosier with willful absence and gross neglect of duty, and asking that she may be divorced from said Charles Kosier, which petition will stand for hearing on or after the 21st day of January, 1888.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.
SARAH KOSIER,
25 6t By R A. Finn, her Attorney.

Notice.

The creditors of John B. Thompson, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, as administrator of said John B. Thompson, by order of the court, will sit for the purpose of receiving and examining claims against said decedent at the office of R. A. Finn over No. 24 East Main street in the city of Massillon, Ohio, on the following days. December 20, 1887, and January 3 and 24, February 7 and 28, March 6 and 27, April 3 and 24, May 1 and 29, and June 16, 1888. Unless claims of creditors are presented for allowance upon one of the days mentioned, they will not be entitled to payment. R. B CRAWFORD,
Admr. of J. B. Thompson.
December 16, 1887. 26-6t

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®